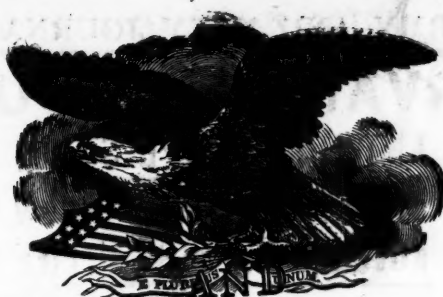


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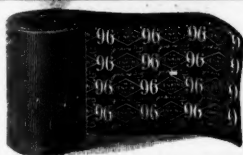
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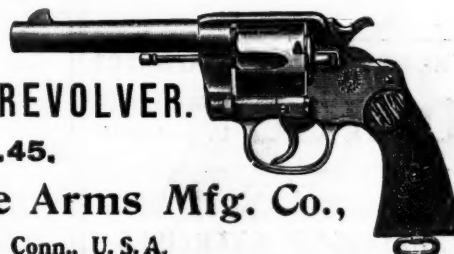
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WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, February 1, 1905.

The following Field Service Regulations, prepared by the General Staff, under the direction of the Chief of Staff of the Army, have been approved by the President, and are herewith published for the information and government of the Army of the United States and for the observance of the organized militia of the United States.

WM. H. TAFT, Secretary of War.

THE TABLE OF CONTENTS PUBLISHED MAY 13 PAGE 990 GIVES AN IDEA OF THE SCOPE OF THE WORK.

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Political conditions in Cuba are distinctly disquieting and afford some ground for apprehension here in the United States. The time for electing a President of the island republic is fast approaching and the present incumbent, Mr. Palma, has been renominated by the Moderates. That result was the outcome, however, of a preliminary campaign which was attended by violence and bloodshed in various parts of the island, one riot in the city of Cienfuegos having led to the killing of the chief of police and a member of Congress. There was serious disorder in Santiago and other cities and the turbulent spirit thus aroused is still active in various provinces. President Palma, as the candidate of the Moderates, is opposed by Gen. José Miguel Gomez, as the nominee of the Liberals, who allege that the Palma government has violated the constitution and the laws in a desperate effort to perpetuate itself. The Liberals are the disturbing element in the situation and, whether they mean to do so or not, the effect of their agitation has been to excite political discontent and suspicion among the people. A Liberal Senator, in a letter published in the *Lucha*, one of the most influential journals of Havana, declares that constitutional guarantees have been nullified, the rights of citizens trampled upon and the people treated as unfit for civil liberty. Justice, he continues, has been subject to the caprice of the government, and the rulings of the courts have been dictated by the executive for no other purpose than to prolong its own supremacy. The temper of the Liberals is illustrated in a threat to send a commission to Washington to ask the United States either to intervene in Cuban affairs or to institute measures to insure fair elections in the island. It evidently does not occur to the advocates of this radical scheme that if United States troops were sent to Cuba it would be first of all to uphold the established government which they found in control. The idea that they should be employed as inspectors of election or to turn one political party out of the offices in order to put another party in is amusing, but it is disquieting, also, for the reason that it shows how curiously many Cubans of prominence and influence interpret the rights and obligations of the United States to Cuba under the Platt amendment to the Cuban constitution. The United States has no right to interfere in the domestic political affairs of Cuba and would not be warranted in intervening even in the event of a successful revolution unless American interests should be imperiled or the Cuban people should appear to be unable to maintain a republican form of government. In view of the widespread misconception in Cuba of the rights and duties of the United States, it looks as though the island republic were approaching a political crisis. The situation will command the vigilant attention of our Government as well as the earnest sympathy of the American people. The real issue before the Cubans is whether they are actually capable of self rule, whether they propose to maintain the free institutions which American arms and American statesmanship have helped them to establish or whether they intend to make it necessary for the United States to take up again the unwelcome task of protecting them against political chaos and despair. We are by no means disheartened by the situation in Cuba, but no sane observer can study it without realizing that it is critical if not positively alarming, and that the youthful republic is passing through an ordeal which involves its very existence.

During the fatal rioting in Cienfuegos, to which we have alluded, the United States coat-of-arms above the American consulate was grossly defiled and there were other manifestations of anti-American sentiment. The Cuban authorities have expressed regret for the occurrence and the affair is doubtless a closed incident so far as our Government is concerned, but it is contemplated

with real apprehension in conservative circles in Cuba and is regarded as indicating a feeling which may lead to more serious trouble. The *Havana Post* in an article relating to the affair says: "The defiling of the United States coat-of-arms is an offense which all nations recognize as one for which an apology is due, and those who committed the act may have known this, but the point is this: If a light offense is committed against a foreign nation, and a friendly one, what is to hinder a more serious offense, one that will bring troublesome results? What is to hinder a stray shot hitting a representative of a foreign government. * * * The Cubans are treading upon dangerous ground. Some of the speeches which are being made during this campaign are nothing less than seditious, and some of the men making them should be placed in jail, for there is danger of their exciting the unthinking class to commit deeds which would throw the entire country into disgrace. The Cuban republic is to-day facing a great crisis."

While it must be assumed that the call issued by the government of Russia for another peace conference at The Hague is prompted by the most benevolent motive, it is nevertheless in the nature of an international surprise. The feeling had prevailed in many quarters that the invitation to the proposed conference should come from the United States or at least from some other country than Russia or Japan. Both of the last-named nations have been accused of violating neutral rights and the rules of civilized warfare in the course of their recent struggle, and it has been thought that the call for a conference to discuss the issues thus developed should come from a nation in no way involved in the offenses alleged. On Sept. 24, 1904, a delegation from the Interparliamentary Union submitted to the President a series of resolutions requesting him to call another conference at The Hague, and on Oct. 30 following the Secretary of State addressed a circular to the American ambassadors and ministers throughout the world, advising them that the invitation to the proposed conference would be issued after the close of the war between Russia and Japan. The war in the Far East sharply emphasized the need of international action on certain important questions which were left untouched in The Hague agreement of 1899. The question of contraband is one with regard to which Russia and Japan proclaimed conflicting policies, and the trade interests of the world require a common understanding which shall provide adequate protection for neutral commerce. Another need is an agreement to regulate the use of floating mines in time of war, with a provision, probably, that a belligerent shall not turn such mines adrift in waters from which they may become derelicts in the high seas. The Hague agreement of 1899 provided that during the ensuing five years a belligerent nation should not drop explosives from balloons upon the enemy. The five-year period has expired and there is at present nothing to prevent a belligerent from discharging projectiles from balloons. This matter will naturally come before the conference for action, as will the question of privileges for refugee belligerent ships in neutral ports, the immunities due to hospital ships and the inviolability of official and private correspondence of neutrals in time of war. These are all matters on which it should be easy to establish a broad and amicable understanding among the powers, an understanding which shall afford additional security for neutral interests without in any way compromising the legitimate rights of belligerent nations.

The dissolution of the dual kingdom of Sweden and Norway by the secession of the latter—a proceeding which at one time threatened to plunge the two countries into war—has at last been ratified in a treaty which means peace. Both nations agree for a period of ten years to submit all matters of controversy to The Hague International Court of Arbitration with an understanding that the period shall be extended another ten years unless one party or the other shall give two years' notice of an intention to abrogate the agreement; a neutral zone on both sides of the frontier is established, and the more important fortresses within the zone are to be removed; the mutual use of the waterways of the two countries is provided for and each nation binds itself not to interfere with the trade interests of the other by means of prohibitory laws affecting imports or exports. With regard to military interests the treaty provides that in case of war complications with or between other Powers or in other extraordinary cases arms and ammunition and other war material shall be deemed contraband. Exceptions may be made as demanded by international laws or the security of their own neutrality. Exceptions may also be made for sanitary reasons. The treaty thus outlined is manifestly fair and honorable to both Sweden and Norway, and, if approved by them, of which there is little if any doubt, it will establish their changed political relationship on a basis of peace and friendship. It is creditable in the highest degree to Scandinavian intelligence, forbearance and moderation that the ancient union of Sweden and Norway has thus been dissolved without an appeal to arms and on conditions which involve no humiliation to either nation.

The Secretary of the Navy in a few days will send to the President for his signature the draft of a proposed executive order relating to the pay and emoluments of officers and men of the Navy serving on submarine boats. This is a matter in which the President himself is much interested and about which there has recently been con-

siderable correspondence and verbal discussion between the President and Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte. It is understood that the important question of quarters for the officers and crew of submarines will be settled for the present by the Government providing suitable accommodations for them on the tenders of the respective submarine boats. Under a comparatively recent decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury officers on submarines, being technically on sea duty, are not entitled to commutation of quarters. The President and Secretary Bonaparte, however, feel that some provision for housing the officers and men should be made and it is proposed to give them this accommodation on the tenders to the submarines, which will be suitably remodeled. The question of whether duty on submarines be counted in the rating of petty officers of the Navy will also be disposed of by Secretary Bonaparte in the order.

Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., who was with the Japanese army in Manchuria during a portion of the late war, has been ordered to proceed to India to inspect the British military forces in that country, and the detail is most commendable. General Lord Kitchener, commander-in-chief of the military forces in India, is carrying forward a vast project of reform in the organization and its equipment, and his work is one of great interest to military experts. It is quite within bounds that his plans may embody features of value to our own Service and it is fortunate that the task of studying his undertaking has been assigned to an officer of General MacArthur's ability and experience. It is worth noting at this time that our Government was conspicuously wise in choosing officers to act as military attachés during the recent war in the Far East. The officers sent to study the operations of the Russian and Japanese armies were without exception men of thorough training and extensive experience, and their reports will add largely to the fund of definite military information possessed by the Army.

Unofficial reports received in England from the Second Cruiser Squadron of the British navy under command of Rear Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, now cruising in Canadian waters and soon to visit the United States, state that the squadron is losing many enlisted men by desertion. Up to August 1, according to a letter sent from Quebec to the Portsmouth Telegraph, about one hundred men had deserted, most of whom were stokers, and there is some fear that the list will be heavily increased while the squadron is in American waters. The same letter says: "Our flagship has adopted some Yankee notions, for she has added another mast thirty feet to her foremast, making it 189 feet high from truck to waterline. This is to obtain better results by wireless telegraphy, with which she has been very successful, having received messages at a greater distance than any other ship in our service. Prince Louis is very keen on wireless signaling, and has adopted some great improvements."

Both the War and Navy Departments have received some very interesting reports from the military and naval attachés at the scene of the war in the Far East. The Navy Department recently received a report from Lieut. Frank Marble, United States naval attaché, Tokyo, Japan, on the naval engagement between Togo and Rojstvensky in the Sea of Japan. This report has been submitted to the General Board of the Navy and will not for the present be made public. None of the reports being received by the War Department from the military attachés with the Russian and Japanese armies will be made public until several months after the treaty of peace between the belligerents has been signed. It is then quite probable that the Military Information Division will publish the salient features of these reports in a special bulletin, which will be distributed to the Army.

Because of the great shortage of commissioned officers in the Navy, the Bureau of Navigation has found it necessary to place in reserve all of the monitors and several of the torpedo craft. As the larger ships of the Navy are completed and placed in commission the shortage of officers is more severely felt by the Navy Department. The Florida, Arkansas, Nevada and other monitors of their class are being put in reserve and will not again be placed in commission until next summer, when it is the intention to use them for the summer cruise of the midshipmen at the Naval Academy. The Thornton and Shubrick have been assigned to the reserve torpedo flotilla at the Norfolk Navy Yard. It was also announced at the Navy Department this week that the Concord has been assigned to the Pacific Squadron.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte is making an exhaustive study of the naval engineering problem. Realizing the great importance of this question to the naval service, the Secretary is getting the best advice possible and is proceeding slowly before making up his mind as to what recommendations he will make to the President for providing the United States Navy with an efficient corps of technical, highly trained engineer officers. As we recently stated, the Secretary will not make his report to the President pending the receipt by him of the proceedings and findings and testimony of the general court-martial in the case of Comdr. Lucien Young. The Secretary believes that this case will have an important bearing upon the engineering problem.

Mr. Wang Ta-Hsia, who is to succeed Minister Chang, as the Chinese diplomatic representative to Great Britain, is one of the most intelligent, well-informed and progressive of Chinamen. He is a graduate of Yale and has a thorough understanding of English. He is furthermore a Chinese gentleman of the most engaging personality. Mr. Wang arrived in San Francisco in September, accompanied by Wong Kai Kah, who is to be a special trade commissioner to Japan. They started from China about the time China was endeavoring to secure representation at the peace conference, and it is supposed that Mr. Wang would have represented his country at the conference had the attempt been successful. The appointment of Mr. Wang to England is an evidence of the increasing liberality of the Chinese government. Indeed, according to Miss Katherine A. Carl, who lived for over a year in Chinese palaces in daily contact with the Empress Dowager, and tells of her experiences in the October Century, her Imperial Majesty is a woman of unusual amiability as well as intelligence, and as charming in manner as she is in personal appearance. Although a woman of sixty-five, she does not appear to be over forty. The brilliant smile with which she received her so won the Yankee girl that she raised the dainty fingers of the royal lady to her lips as an involuntary and surprised tribute to her unexpected charm. Altogether, Miss Carl presents a picture of the Empress and the imperial court as entirely different from that of a woman who "has the soul of a tiger in the body of a woman," as to suggest that other rulers might gain by a closer study of their personalities, the Czar of Russia for one. The exalted are always monsters or saints in popular conception. The apotheosis of Tze-Hsi by this American artist, as the result of her study of her character while she was engaged in painting the royal portrait, is certainly very instructive as well as interesting. The Son of Heaven, the Emperor of China, is described as almost boyish in appearance. As the intercourse of Miss Carl was wholly with the ladies of the court, we are not favored with any description of the young emperor. As Chinese propriety makes any comment upon the sacred persons of their Majesties, a gross breach of etiquette, she could learn nothing of him from others.

To Gen. Horace Porter belongs the unique distinction of having added to our national monuments the one to our most distinguished soldier, Ulysses S. Grant, which stands upon the banks of the Hudson, and the one to the great naval hero, Paul Jones, which is to keep alive among the students at Annapolis the memory of the glorious achievement of the great Americans who have preceded them in the practice of their noble profession. In both of these cases, especially in the last, General Porter has accomplished what it would have been practically impossible for any other man to have achieved, requiring, as the work did, a combination of qualities and conditions not to be found elsewhere. In both instances the work was arduous and necessitated an unusual measure of tact, patience, professional experience and the command of personal influence and pecuniary resources. General Porter shows that the original interment of Paul Jones was at the expense of a generous Frenchman who provided the means that the American minister refused to furnish. It has remained for our recent Ambassador to bear alone, in the case of this second interment, the expenses which should have been a charge upon the public treasury. General Porter's article describing the recovery of the remains of Paul Jones appears in the Century for October, and the story is of absorbing interest. All the statements are fortified by documentary evidence and anyone who, from reading only meager and unofficial accounts, has been a sceptic as to the identification of the body, must be convinced after studying the proofs now published authoritatively that it has been identified beyond all doubt. The affirmative verdict of the eminent scientists who made the examinations, measurements and comparisons and performed the autopsy was positive and unanimous, after a long and painstaking investigation of all the circumstances. The official certificate under seal, signed by all the members of the American Embassy, and the Consul General in Paris, declares that the "identification is completely verified in every particular." The officials of the city of Paris certify under seal that they were "unanimous in recognizing the body as that of Paul Jones." The Government of the United States, after having received all the detailed reports embodying the proofs and the official certifications, recognized the identification and thereupon sent a squadron to bring the body to America for permanent interment. The French government, after having satisfied itself completely as to the identity of the body, united in paying every mark of honor to the dead at the time of the passage of the remains through French territory. The only question we have seen raised that would seem to be worthy of any consideration was as to whether Paul Jones had ever been wounded, no mark of a wound having been discovered on the body. The article shows very clearly that Paul Jones was never wounded.

Rear Admiral John C. Watson, U.S.N., who has but lately returned from Europe, where he made an extensive study of the physical condition of the enlisted men of foreign navies, together with the methods employed in their training and maintenance, states that there has been recently a great increase of official interest in the physical welfare of the enlisted force. The naval authorities, he says, have learned, though rather tardily,

that naval efficiency requires hardy, well-fed, contented and properly trained crews quite as much as it requires large ships and powerful guns, and that in all the navies he inspected there is increasing effort to meet that requirement. "It is remarkable," says Admiral Watson, in an interview published in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, "that so many years elapsed after the abolition of sail power before the nations had eyes for the fact that the modern armor clad provided insufficient substitute for the hardy muscular development of the older seamanship. The training of the modern man-o'-war's man has been along technical lines—a mental schooling that more or less neglects the requirements of physical development and stamina. The question became a pressing one in England, and resulted in a widespread agitation. This has led to beneficial results. I would not say that the United States has much to learn; but in at least one particular we might take a lesson from England. As the result of the agitation there in the last two years there has been instituted a valuable course of physical training. It is based on the methods of the Swedish physical culture, and has had most successful results with the men of the British fleet. In this country, apart from athletic sport, there has been given scant attention to physical culture. A board has been appointed, however, to make an exhaustive inquiry. In Germany, two naval officers have recently been detailed to study the methods of physical culture in the German army, which has long had a fine and thorough system. The results of their investigations will be applied to the men in the Navy. In France, also, measures of the kind have been adopted. In the matter of the moral surroundings of enlisted men there is a very satisfactory condition in the navy of Great Britain. Agnes Weston, a philanthropic spinster, has interested herself with so much success in this matter that she is called the Mother of the British navy. The International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. in that country have confessed that, so long as she lives, the association's efforts in that direction will be supererogatory. Her work corresponds very much with the valuable efforts of Miss Helen Gould in this country. She lacks Miss Gould's resources, however, but accomplishes results by her influence on public sentiment."

Noting the rivalry between the constructors of the battleship Louisiana, now building in a private yard, and those of her sister ship, the Connecticut, at the New York Navy Yard, the Scientific American holds that Congress acted with great wisdom in prescribing the terms under which that rivalry has arisen. "The results thus far achieved," our esteemed contemporary goes on to say, "have more than fulfilled expectations. The Connecticut has not only been built faster, and considerably faster, than any previous battleships constructed for our Navy, but she is to-day slightly ahead of the sister ship at the Newport News yard, and this in spite of the fact that great enthusiasm prevails at the southern yard, and there is an unspoken understanding among the workmen to push the boat along and have her completed ahead of the Government-built ship. * * * The argument in favor of Government-built ships, based upon the fact that there is not sufficient repair work in the yards at all times to keep a large force constantly employed, does not have the force that it did six or eight years ago, when our Navy was considerably smaller. At the present time there are few months of the year when the navy yards, and particularly the larger ones like that of New York, are not well supplied with ships that are undergoing refitting and repair. No doubt ultimately we shall reach a point where repair work alone will keep our present navy yards thoroughly busy all the time. But until that point is reached, we think it would be advisable in view of the good results obtained in the Connecticut experiment, to have at least one warship upon the stocks at all times at our principal navy yards."

In continuation of the series of experiments begun in March last at Indian Head, Md., to determine the resistance of armor with different explosives from projectiles on the Tennessee class of vessels, another test took place at Indian Head Sept. 22. The six and eight-inch guns were used in the test, the striking velocity of the projectiles being those corresponding to ranges from 3,000 to 5,000 yards. The target was a structure built in exact imitation of the side of the Tennessee, with all decks, bulkheads, etc., complete. The results were on the whole extremely satisfactory as regards the design of the ship. The damage done by the bursting shells was localized within the compartment where the explosion took place, and while the damage to both personnel and material within the compartment would undoubtedly have been very great, the ship as a whole would have been intact at the close of the firing. As a final test, a twelve-inch shell was exploded within a closed compartment just above the armored deck. The local effect of that was considerable, but the armored deck was not penetrated.

Col. William R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., who has been a close student of the late war in the Far East, regards the battle of Mukden as the greatest battle of modern times, and holds that its military lessons are both numerous and valuable. "The final collapse of the Russians," he says, in an article in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, "appears, from the meagre accounts that are now accessible to the

public, to have been due mainly to the lack of co-ordination of the several armies in withdrawing from the Sha-ho to the Hun-ho. If Bilderling and Linevitch had kept in touch, and the line of the Hun-ho had been properly fortified it could have been held by comparatively few men against all comers. Kuropatkin would then have had sufficient numbers at his disposal to outflank Nogi or cut him off and destroy him. There is no apparent reason why he should not have done so without falling back from the Sha-ho. The cause of the Russian collapse must be laid to other causes than the grand tactical situation, and these causes which are most interesting will be discussed hereafter, but it may be said in passing that the reports that extensive intrenchments were carried by frontal attacks do not appear to be substantiated. The advance of the right wing of the Japanese army from Feb. 20 to March 7 was made against outlying posts. Ti-ta and Ma-chun-tun were never carried until the Russians left them. On the left flank Oku appears to have turned the Russian right at Ssu-fang-tai, before he carried the villages between the Hun-ho and the Sha-ho, and in falling back the Russians may have been influenced by the consideration that Nogi was already on the prolongation of Oku's left wing."

Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, in his annual report, which we published last week, quoted the Judge Advocate of the Department as favoring legislation, whereby an enlisted man convicted of desertion, but whose offense is prompted by thoughtlessness and inexperience rather than by vicious or criminal impulses may have a chance to honorably serve a subsequent enlistment. The present law providing that "no soldier shall be again enlisted in the Army whose last preceding term of enlistment has not been honest and faithful" appears to be too rigorous and might well be modified so that a young man convicted of desertion or other offense in which there was no actual criminal element could regain his self-respect by serving an honorable enlistment. An instance in which such a modification would probably lead to wholesome results appears in the case of six enlisted young men of the Marine Corps, who were brought to the United States a few days ago from the Panama Canal Zone, charged with desertion and other offenses. Lieut. Henry D. F. Long, U.S.M.C., who had charge of the prisoners during the trip from Colon, expresses the keenest sympathy for them. "They are fine-looking fellows," he says in an interview published in the New York Times, "and I know that there is not one of them who does not regret the indiscretion that put him where he is. There certainly should be some way by which men like these, after they have been punished and have proved themselves sincerely sorry for what they have done, could be reinstated in the corps. Like a lot of other young fellows, they forgot and made fools of themselves. The law being law, they had to take the consequences, and here they are."

Representative Wachter, of Maryland, will request that the Navy Department provide a better vessel for the Maryland Naval Militia. Secretary Bonaparte has suggested that Mr. Wachter see Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling in regard to the matter, but in view of the fact that Mr. Darling has unexpectedly gone to Panama with the board of consulting engineers of the Panama Commission, it is probable that Secretary Bonaparte himself will dispose of the question. The Naval Militia of Maryland ranks high at the Navy Department, and the officials there will be inclined to do everything in their power to provide a better vessel. It may be that Maryland will get the Bancroft, which is destined to be turned over to the naval militia of some State. The Bancroft is a most excellent ship and has been asked for by the Naval Militia organizations of New York, Massachusetts, Louisiana and Pennsylvania.

Two hundred targets, according to a report received at the Navy Department, are already in place at the naval rifle ranges now being constructed at the naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba. It is intended to have not less than 500 targets on these ranges which it is proposed shall be superior to those at Creedmoor and Sea Girt combined. The ranges at Guantanamo will be at 200, 300, 600 and 1,000 yards and the firing line will be more than 2,000 feet in length, making it possible to give the whole North Atlantic Fleet, on a basis of 1,500 men, target practice upon all the ranges within a period of one week.

The Navy Department has had its attention called to the expense to the Government of permitting the use of our naval drydocks for commercial purposes, the revenue from which has hitherto been turned into the Treasury and so becomes unavailable for the use of the Navy Department for maintenance of the docks. The suggestion has been made to the Department that Congress be asked to authorize the use of this money in maintaining and repairing the docks so employed by the merchant marine.

Companies C and D, 1st Battalion of Engineers (two officers and 173 enlisted men), left Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Sept. 24, for San Francisco, Cal., for station. The 3d Battalion of Engineers (five officers and 279 enlisted men), arrived on Sept. 22 at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for station. The 3d Squadron, 12th Cavalry (seven officers and 147 enlisted men), arrived on Sept. 25 at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for station.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., commandant of the New York Navy Yard, is justly indignant with the scheme of a civilian to erect a slaughter house within one hundred yards of the U.S. Naval Hospital, at Brooklyn. It would be a menace to the health and recovery of patients, and in the end would probably require the removal of the hospital, which would entail an immense cost to the Government. Rear Admiral Coghlan has accordingly sent a strong letter of protest to Mr. Thomas Darlington, Health Commissioner of New York city. The letter read: "Sir:—I desire to enter a most emphatic protest, on behalf of all occupants and workmen employed at this navy yard, against granting a permit for slaughtering animals on the Wallabout Canal in the vicinity of Keap street, Brooklyn. All the objections which applied to such an establishment nearer the Wallabout Market apply in this case with even greater force. In the first case they were sufficient to prevent its establishment. The location now selected is farther from the water front, and all drainings would run into a stagnant arm and cul de sac of a canal, where by no possibility could a current wash the filth out. This location is also very close to, almost abutting on, the grounds of the U.S. Naval Hospital, and would make that institution practically useless, as men weakened by sickness would be greatly hurt by the foulness caused by the abattoir. It is sincerely hoped that the Honorable Board of Health will not grant a permit for the erection of such a great nuisance and menace to the health of those employed or kept by sickness on the navy yard and hospital grounds, who number about 7,000 people."

After floating around the ocean for ninety days, the derelict lumber-laden schooner Edward L. Warren, which was a great menace to navigation, was successfully blown up by the U.S.S. Columbia, Comdr. J. M. Bowyer, on Sept. 24. The search for derelict craft began on Sept. 21, the Columbia getting several tips by wireless telegraphy as to where the Warren was last sighted, but it required considerable steaming and eye straining before the wreck was found. When sighted the wreck was in latitude 39 degrees 45 minutes north, longitude 71 degrees 57 minutes west, about ninety miles west of Nantucket Lightship. Her bow was about three feet out of the water and her stern about five feet. Her deckhouse was still intact. Amidships she was awash. She was listed to port about fifteen degrees and all her rigging had gone by the board to port. The Columbia steamed within two and one-half miles before sighting her. As the Columbia lay off the wreck two boat crews, under the command of Midshipman J. C. Sumpter and Gunner G. C. Laver, were sent away to blow it up. The men placed two torpedoes aboard, one forward and one aft, and their explosion cut the wreck in two parts. The stern floated away intact, and the bow rose higher than before. Two torpedoes were then placed down the forward hatch and one under the stern, which broke into small pieces the derelict and her cargo of white oak and pine piling. The deck of the after part remained, and this was demolished. The Columbia returned to her anchorage in the North River on Sept. 25.

Volume 19, Series 1, of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion, which has just been issued from the Government Printing Office, deals with the passage of the Confederate ironclad ram Arkansas through the combined Union forts under Flag Officers Farragut and Davis at Vicksburg, July 15, and subsequent operations of this ram, which was destroyed Aug. 6, 1862. The other naval operations dealt with in this volume were those along the Mississippi River, including attacks on shore batteries, and the gallant upward passage of Port Hudson by Farragut, in which the U.S.S. Mississippi, Lieut. George Dewey, executive officer, was destroyed under the guns of the Confederate forts. Proper space is also given to the naval operations in the Gulf of Mexico from St. Andrew's Bay to the Rio Grande.

Major B. R. Ward, of the Royal Engineers, British army, in a note to the Journal of the Royal United Institution, awards high praise to the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies," published by the United States Government. He says in part: "After sixteen years of preliminary work and twenty-one years of thoroughly organized and systematic compilation, the Government of the United States has produced, at a cost of about \$570,000, what is probably the finest military record in existence. My description will be perhaps sufficient to show the immense value of this record to the military and historical student. In the construction of indexes and library catalogs we have much to learn from America. A visit to any public library in the States should convince any librarian of the immense advantages obtained by means of the card-catalog system. A searcher in the 'Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies' will be equally impressed by the value and importance of scientific indexing."

Lieut. Col. H. K. Bailey, U.S.A., commanding the District of Porto Rico, announces that he observes from the reports of trials by summary courts, passing through headquarters, that many of the cases tried are for trivial offenses which should be corrected by post and company commanders without recourse to a court-martial. He invites attention to the provisions of paragraph 960, A.R., 1904, on this matter, and says: "The utmost care will be exercised by all officers preferring charges, that the charge is laid under the proper Article of War, or other statute, and that the specification shall set forth sufficient facts to constitute the particular offense. In order that the accused may be left in no doubt as to the precise offense with which he is charged, the time and place should be stated as accurately as possible at the end of the specification. If there is more than one specification to a charge, the time and place of the alleged offense should be given in each."

Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., who, we understand, is very much alive, is designated in the Centennial of the United States Military Academy as having "died before July 1, 1902." Evidently Lieutenant Sherrill has not yet heard of the melancholy event, as he is still serving as aide to Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., commanding the Department of California, calls attention in his annual report to the need of modern buildings on the Presidio Reservation. The present structures, he declares, are not creditable to the Government, being old and dilapidated, and should be demolished. He adds that one of the greatest drawbacks to the usefulness of the Presidio as an Infantry, Cavalry or Field Artillery post has been the small extent of open and reasonably level ground for drill purposes. The terrain of the greater part of the reservation is exceedingly broken, but along the shores of San Francisco Bay is a considerable area of comparatively level, though swampy, land. A board to consider the advisability of filling in this tract and to prepare estimates for the cost of such work was convened by Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur when he commanded this department, and after exhaustive and painstaking investigation he made a report which, according to information received from the War Department, will be submitted to the Congress at its coming session. If favorable action is had the value of the Presidio as a military reservation will be greatly enhanced by the availability for drill purposes of a considerable tract of level ground, now practically useless. When the work in question has been completed, the stables, sheds, corrals, etc., now in the margin of the low ground, should be removed, and others located at some other point on the reservation, preferably in what is usually known as "Tennessee Hollow," now occupied by one of the Infantry cantonments. Near that part of the reservation is ample room for cavalry and quartermaster stables, but not a sufficient area of level ground for drill purposes.

With regard to Fort McDowell on Angel Island, where the buildings are very old and amount to a veritable fire trap, General Funston observes that there is no apparent reason for the further maintenance of that post, except that the location is a good one for a depot of recruits and casuals, better in fact than the location of the present depot on the opposite side of the island. Fort McDowell is unsuited for an Infantry post for the reason that there is no room for drills in extended order, the hill slopes near the post being exceedingly steep and there being practically no level ground in the vicinity. These features, however, would not militate against its use as a depot of recruits and casuals. In any event, modern buildings should be constructed or the post abandoned within a year.

On the subject of prison discipline as enforced at the post on Alcatraz Island, General Funston quotes with approval the following statement by Major Alexis R. Paxton, 13th U.S. Inf., commanding the post and prison: "Prison discipline should have a reformatory effect and our military offenders should be taken back to service whenever their reform may be fairly presumed. If a prisoner serves a sentence at a properly organized military prison sufficiently long to test his power and will to obey the rules and to establish the habit of obedience in him and thus prove his amenability to discipline, I believe that it would be to the interest of humanity and of the military Service to omit his dishonorable discharge and let him complete his enlistment. In this matter I refer particularly to prisoners convicted of purely military offenses. I am induced to believe that many desertions result from ignorance. Sometimes a young recruit has received no discipline whatever in his parental bringing up. Military instruction and discipline after enlistment are not unfrequently delayed by various exigencies of service. Sometimes months elapse before the recruit joins his regiment and gets proper instruction. I believe that a good number of our desertions come from these classes deficient in military discipline. After apprehension and confinement and sentence to a prolonged period of exacting prison life, these men for the first time perhaps in their lives now have experience of the meaning and actuality of discipline. Those who bear it manfully and serve their sentence with an excellent record, are, in my opinion, prepared to become good soldiers, and they might well be restored to service upon the recommendation of the department commander."

General Funston approves a recommendation from the chief paymaster of the Department, Lieut. Col. William H. Comegys, that soldiers' deposit books be kept with company records instead of in the possession of the soldier, as this would prevent the loss of the book, especially in the case of soldiers en route to and from the Philippines. General Funston also quotes as follows from the report of Colonel Comegys: "This Department differs from any other in that it might be properly termed a clearing house for troops en route to and from foreign stations, is frequently called upon to perform rush work, and has promptly met every obligation imposed upon it. No regiment or body of troops returning from the Philippine Islands has left San Francisco for station without payment, unless at desire of regimental or other commander. A special payment of troops returning from the Philippine Islands is made as soon as practicable after arrival, as it is believed they are entitled to receive their pay promptly upon arrival here and previous to departure for new station. Enlisted men on return from foreign service need their money to make purchases, etc., and when they are denied their pay in such cases discontent ensues, especially when their officers draw their pay. As a result these men are forced to borrow money of their officers, or others, in order to visit places of amusement or for street car fare from the Presidio of San Francisco to this city, or even for postage stamps. It has been the desire of officers to have the men paid for these and other reasons, and because some men are difficult to manage it does not seem just to deprive all men of pay actually due. It is recommended that pay rolls be made out previous to arrival in order that returning troops may be paid promptly prior to their departure for new station, and to this end commanding officers be directed to send their rolls immediately to the chief paymaster of the Department."

From the report of the Judge Advocate of the Department, Major Henry M. Morrow, General Funston quotes the following on the subject of desertion: "The desertions from the Army at large during the year ending Dec. 31, 1904, were 6,842; for the five years ending Dec. 31, 1904, 27,388. This shows a most serious condition, and if possible the causes should be discovered and remedies applied. The financial loss to the Government, when the amount lost in pay, clothing and instruction is considered, is very great, but the injury caused by so many desertions to the morale of the Service is much greater. One of the causes is the poor pay received by the enlisted men as compared with the wages he can earn in civil employment. It is not fair to compare his pay with that received by soldiers of the same grade in foreign countries where military service is compulsory. There military service is a duty to be rendered the state, pay or

no pay. Comparison may be invited to the lower pay received by the English soldier as his service is not compulsory. However, while his pay is less than the pay of our soldier, it bears about the same relation to his wage earning capacity as does the pay of our soldier to his wage earning capacity. But the English are having more trouble getting good men than we are, and one of the remedies urged by their Parliament is increase of pay. Desertion is not so common in the English army as in ours because public opinion in that country condemns the crime and public opinion in America does not. Our Army is an army of volunteers. If we want to obtain a better class of men to enlist than we are now securing, a better rate of pay is the first inducement that should be offered."

Attention is also called to the following report from the Chief Surgeon of the Department, Col. Alfred C. Girard: "To correct unusual conditions of sanitation such as are sometimes found to occur on transports in mid-ocean, it is recommended that supplies of such materials as sulphur and formaldehyde be carried in the stores of the Quartermaster Department in sufficient amount for the cleansing and complete sanitation of the ship. To meet such emergencies as contagious disease occurring during a voyage, it is recommended that only in very extraordinary conditions should a transport be tied up and placed in quarantine for a period of days. A small outbreak of smallpox where the cases can be isolated and the rest of the ship protected by vaccination is not considered sufficient for the detention of a transport on a voyage. Only cholera and yellow fever are considered sufficient emergencies as a rule for such detention."

QUICK-FIRING FIELD ARTILLERY.

We have been favored with a copy of the valuable paper upon this subject by Capt. C. P. Summerall, Art. Corps, U.S.A., which was recommended as number two in excellence by a board of three officers appointed under Par. 34, G.O. 115, W.D., 1904. Want of space compels us to omit a sentence here and there, as indicated by the stars.

Practically every nation has adopted or has decided to adopt quick-firing guns for the field artillery. As a result, the method of employing this new weapon is the most widely discussed of all military subjects. Many claim that its use must revolutionize the art of gunnery, while there are equally strong advocates of a conservative adherence to the principles already established by actual wars for the employment of rifled guns. * * *

It has been demonstrated that the quick-firing gun can be discharged twenty times per minute. While this rate would seldom, if ever, obtain in battle, the rapidity of fire might readily be such as to absorb an enormous amount of ammunition. How to place this accessible to the gun has been a much discussed question. Again the lead of France has been followed. A caisson body is placed by the gun, and as it has armored protection on the exposed part, the cannoners behind it are as safe as those behind the gun shield. Heretofore the ammunition in the limbers has been regarded as a last reserve. Now it is prescribed that empty caisson bodies shall be filled from the limbers, as service is never made from the latter.

The projectiles for the new gun are heavier than those for the old, weighing generally about fifteen pounds. It is proposed to use only shrapnel and high explosive shell, both with combination fuses. Against troops in the open, the effect of shrapnel leaves little to be desired, but against earthworks and trenches it is insignificant. In these cases it is believed that high explosive shell, bursting in the air, will produce the desired result, as the fragments descend at a large angle. Because of the increased rapidity of fire it is proposed to have only four guns to a battery, and for the same reason eight and even twelve caissons are considered necessary for the ammunition supply. * * * With proper corrections, the guns can all be fired at the same point or their fire can be distributed over any given front forming what is called the fan.

In like manner the range having been determined, the gunners can give their pieces the corresponding elevation. These operations can be made continuous, and the guns can maintain any required rate and distribution of fire. The objective can be changed by the group commander, merely by giving a new angular distance and a new range. The same conditions would apply to any number of batteries or units of a command.

This brings us to the tactical employment of the arm, about which there has been so much difference of opinion and which is still far from settled.

It has long been held that artillery should march so that all the guns could be brought into action almost from the beginning of the battle, and that a reserve was a waste of guns. Now we are told that only a part of the guns should be engaged at first, and that the rest should be held in reserve. * * * The claim is made that when once guns have betrayed their location by their fire, they can no longer maneuver until the enemy is subdued. A reserve again becomes a necessity. To this reserve is assigned the duty of remaining ready in observation of certain areas, but keeping carefully concealed until called upon to fire.

Again, it is said that the employment of large masses of artillery is no longer practicable, as it must conform to the cover afforded by the ground, and moreover, it must be dispersed in order to obtain a cross fire, so desirable against batteries protected by shields.

Nothing has been more rigidly observed in artillery than the rule of locating the target and accurately determining its range by the long and the short brackets and then firing carefully for effect, with a view to making every shot destructive. Now we are told that such a procedure is impossible; that when once a battery showed its position by opening fire it would be annihilated before it could accomplish results in the old way. Every effort must be made to determine the range before the first shot is fired. After that the shortest interval must elapse before the fire becomes effective. After locating the general position of the enemy it is proposed to establish a long bracket of about 400 yards.

What the French call a rafale will then be fired. This consists of a series of shots, fired independently and rapidly, from each gun, at ranges differing by 100 yards in this bracket, producing what is called progressive fire. If sweeping laterally is desired, the deflection is changed during the rafale. * * *

The advocates of the rafale provide that after each one the firing shall cease, because the target is presumably disabled and firing is no longer necessary. It is also desired to give the detachments a rest, as the strain of rapid-fire is very exhausting. If, however, the enemy is discovered at the same place or at another part of the

area assigned to the guns, the rafale shall be repeated. The result is a series of gusts or squalls of fire separated by intervals of silence. The opponents declare that rapid-fire should not be the rule because of its inaccuracy, the waste of ammunition and the impossibility of keeping up the ammunition supply. The German regulations take an intermediate and, it is believed, the correct view, when they prescribe that the tactical situation only determines the rapidity of fire.

Ever since the introduction of rifled guns the artillery duel has been considered a necessity preliminary to the infantry attack. Now it is contended that it has no place in the combat. The object of artillery is to subdue the enemy's infantry. With the rapid-fire gun it is able to succeed in this as it could never do before. The opposing artillery must be dealt with as a secondary consideration. If no infantry can be found, the artillery duel may be declined and the guns can be safely retained under cover. The opposing infantry will generally be in trenches or under cover, and if on the defensive, will stay there as long as possible. Against troops in such positions, field artillery can produce little effect. It therefore becomes necessary to make them show themselves by the advance of infantry, for effective fire cannot be delivered from field works without exposure. The method, then, is for the guns of the attack not to open fire until the infantry is ready to advance. They must support this infantry and maneuver and co-operate with it. * * *

It appears that the great losses sustained by the British in advancing upon the Boers were due to the fact that after a furious bombardment of the protected Boer positions, the British artillery would cease firing. The infantry would then move forward, and without the support of their guns were shot down by the enemy, who would have been forced by artillery fire to remain under cover or suffer great losses.

Heretofore concentration of fire, though prescribed, has held a secondary place because of the limitations of the guns. Now it is proposed to employ it as a rule. The rapidity of fire of the new gun and the improved methods of directing the fire make it possible for the artillery commander to have his batteries play on selected points and thus sweep any front within range. This appears to be one of the most valuable possibilities of the new gun and in the hands of skilled and trained men the results should be all that is predicted. As an illustration we are told of the rapid destruction of four Russian batteries by Japanese guns which were concentrated on each in turn.

One of the important features of the new arm is entirely independent of the rapidity of fire. This is the increase in range, due to the superior ballistic qualities. * * * Every effort has been made to increase the power of the gun along with the facilities for its use. This is accomplished by increasing the weight of the projectile and the initial velocity. As is well known, however, a flat trajectory is not desirable in artillery work. A large angle of fall is more important than great danger space of the projectile. For this reason France and Russia alone have greatly increased the initial velocity. The long range of the gun does not imply that fire must be opened, always, at long ranges. The rule is general that artillery must approach as near to the enemy as possible before opening fire. But the long range enables a single gun to reach other points of the enemy's line than the one in its front and also contributes largely to the employment of cross fire against batteries with shields and troops in trenches. This feature is especially important to the defensive where the guns should command all approaches to a great distance. The Boers often employed their guns at six and seven thousand yards range and both the Japanese and the Russians have adopted the same course. An instance is given of a Russian battery occupying a concealed position and firing with great execution upon the Japanese at a range of seven thousand yards. The battery remained in this position throughout the day, firing by indirect laying, without being discovered, until the approach of a re-enforcing battery towards night betrayed the position. During ten hours the battery expended 522 rounds per gun.

For a great many years it has been accepted as a rule that the proportion of guns should be three or four per thousand men of the infantry. With the advent of the quick-firer this proportion has been considered too large, and we see it reduced to about two guns per thousand men. An erroneous conclusion it is believed has produced this change. Its advocates appear to have been satisfied with the results produced by the old guns and wish to maintain the same relative strength of artillery, thus losing all the benefits that could be derived from the superior power of the new. An American infantry officer, recently returned from observing the war in Manchuria, has been quoted as saying that, in his opinion, the proportion should be not less than six guns per thousand men, and that it should be as great as it is possible to make it.

For a time it seemed that a radical departure was to be made in the character of the projectile to be used with the quick-firer. On account of the small effect produced by shrapnel bullets on the shields of guns and caissons, it was declared that shell must supersede shrapnel. Many experiments were made in this direction, and the Boers declared that some of their most effective work was done with a quick-firing gun of about two inches caliber using shell. These ideas have been abandoned and an improved shrapnel is looked upon as being the projectile, par excellence, for execution against infantry in the open, the stopping of which is the chief purpose of all artillery.

The most serious problem in connection with quick-firing guns and the one still farthest from solution, is the ammunition supply. With all the wonderful organization, ability and resource of the German army, we know that, in the war with France, the artillery were tried to the utmost to provide their slow-fire guns with ammunition. When we are told that even now a battery is firing in action 522 rounds per gun in ten hours, and that our guns are capable of firing that number in a half hour, there appears to be no way of utilizing this power of the guns with troops in the field. * * *

With reference to the field gun, however, it may be accepted as a requirement, that the effort to supply ammunition must be limited only by human ingenuity and endurance. The organization of ammunition trains and the location of supply depots must be as carefully worked out as any detail of a campaign, and officers of ability, resource and tireless energy must be charged with the work of meeting the demands of the guns. In this connection it may be said that there is, as yet, no satisfactory knowledge as to the ability of the detachments to endure the strain and shock of the rapid discharges of the guns. It is known that the shock is very great, and it is possible that the endurance of the men may limit the rapidity and the duration of the fire. It may be necessary, therefore, for guns to remain silent for con-

siderable periods, as is provided in the French regulations. Being under cover, they will probably not draw the enemy's fire, especially if other batteries are in action during their silence.

In case a battery exhausts its ammunition, the rule is now, as formerly, not to withdraw but to wait in position for more. Withdrawal is to be made only upon orders from superior authority, and then at a walk for a time at least. Orders to withdraw should be given only to cover a retreat and all troops in the vicinity should be apprised of the movement. Probably nothing else so injures the morale of infantry as the withdrawal of its artillery. * * * There may come a time when no horses are left, but as long as there remain men enough to serve ammunition the shields should enable them to do good work with the guns. It will probably always be necessary for artillery to fire over its own infantry, and the latter should be made to feel that such a procedure is entirely proper. * * *

While the old guns have been able to make excellent practice at stationary targets, they were unable to produce sufficient results to stop a moving target until it was well within the range of its own infantry fire. The rapid-fire gun enables us to deal with this class of target more successfully. Whether rafale or any other kind of fire is employed, it is possible to throw so many projectiles upon any area before a body of troops can cross it, that they would be compelled to seek cover or suffer enormous losses.

As a result of the Boer war there has been a great extension of the front occupied by a single unit. * * * It is believed, however, that numbers count now, even more than formerly, and every available gun should be utilized at the risk of placing them as close as has heretofore been prescribed.

The statement, long since proved, that artillery can defend its own front, within effective range of infantry fire, applies with increased force to the rapid-fire gun, affording protection to the detachment behind shields. It cannot be supposed that infantry or cavalry, moving at any speed, can seriously think of advancing over an open space against the front of a line of guns.

The case is very different, however, when the enemy can approach under cover, as numerous instances have shown. Only recently a Russian battery was cut to pieces by the Japanese infantry who approached to short range under cover of the corn in the battery's front. The flanks of artillery are little strengthened either by the shields or the rapidity of fire. These should be reconnoitered and well supported by infantry or cavalry, who should not be withdrawn without the knowledge of the artillery commander, and he should be given time to change the position of his guns if his flank is to be left exposed. The omission of this precaution is common to inexperienced troops before they have learned that the enemy is liable to be in any place not occupied by themselves. The recollection of a case that occurred in our maneuvers at Thoroughfare, Va., is still fresh. The support on the flank of a line of guns was removed without the knowledge of the artillery commander, and it was only when he sent a man to ascertain the conditions on this flank that he learned that the enemy were advancing over the position where the support had been. A loss of two guns was a light penalty for the blunder of some higher authority.

Reconnoissance of a position must also be carefully made before guns are brought up. The same maneuvers afford an instance where a battery with a small escort was sent to occupy a position strongly held by the enemy. Unfortunately, these maneuvers were a fair illustration of what we may expect in war.

The technicalities of the arm have been greatly increased, not only by the complicated and delicate mechanism of the *matériel*, but also by the elaborate systems of fire direction and fire control, made necessary in order to utilize the full power of the gun. Only a skilled and well trained personnel can be relied upon to be efficient. In any other hands the *matériel* is wasted. It will not only be valueless, but it will be an incumbrance in war. To be worthy of the name, artillery must be good, and it takes time, energy, knowledge of the work and patient drudgery to make the men efficient in the use of the guns. Those who cannot devote their entire time to it and to whom it is not the principal object of interest should not be expected to learn it. All the time there is and all the work that can be done are not enough to master it. In our service we are strangely handicapped in this way. * * * All that can be done is to qualify a small per cent. as gunners with the old methods, and this proportion will probably be greatly reduced with the new. Few gunners serve more than one enlistment and the process of trying to fit new men to take their places is continuous. While the greatest credit is due to the National Guard organizations who aspire to become artilleryists, they cannot be expected to acquire a full right to the name. When a battery attends maneuvers without all its sights, when men and officers are ignorant of the service of the piece, and when even officers cannot read the sights, we cannot call them efficient, and we cannot blame them. An officer of a volunteer battery that had seen considerable active service in the Philippines was asked how the fuzes behaved. He replied that they had not bothered to cut them!

Instead of equipping these batteries with guns it would be far more advantageous to attach them to regular batteries. They could march and camp and attend target practice with soldiers, and at the beginning of a war the regular batteries could be recruited to war strength from the men who had some knowledge of their work. The militia officers could be attached to the batteries and utilized for the reserve, the train and the ammunition column. Some might be useful as staff officers, and many would be available to replace casualties. None should be given commands until they showed fitness for the places.

Up to the time of the Boer war the field gun was alone considered sufficient for strictly field work. The long range of the Boer guns compelled the British to utilize guns of equal power, and thus howitzers and siege and naval guns came to play an important part in field operations. The war between Russia and Japan has further shown the necessity for such ordnance, and they will undoubtedly form a part of the equipment of armies in the future.

The size and weight of such pieces will be limited only by the power to transport them, for the great execution of their projectiles makes them indispensable.

The horse artillery gun is as yet undeveloped, even in progressive France. It will undoubtedly be much lighter than the field gun and will throw a projectile weighing nine or ten pounds. There are advocates of the high explosive shell, so effective in South Africa for this gun, and in view of the fact that its target may often be mounted men and that great rapidity of fire is required there is much in favor of such a projectile.

Practically all countries have adopted a regimental

organization for the field artillery as being best suited to its employment. * * * It would seem that a regimental organization properly supplied with field and staff officers is the logical course to follow with field artillery. The insignificant number of batteries in our Service, however, makes such a change inexpedient.

PRAISE FOR THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The military correspondent of the London Times, whose critical reviews of the events of the recent war in the Far East have been at once lucid, impartial and instructive, holds that the Russian army has suffered little or no loss of prestige in the final outcome of the conflict. "There is some danger," he says, "lest, in the homage paid to the victor, we may lose sight of the merits of the vanquished, which are far from inconsiderable. In the eyes of those competent to judge, the Russian army has lost little in repute by the war, even if the navy has proved itself to possess nothing but valor. Russia was, from the first, confronted by a situation from which there was no issue save under the Caudine Forks. That was our view from the first, and the course of the war has not been of a nature to require us to change it. The vulgar incidence of the multiplication table is not affected by the blast of opinion. The problem of concentrating an army in East Asia, 5,000 miles from Moscow, capable of defeating an armed nation of forty-six millions of warlike and resolute people, never more than six days' journey from the scene of hostilities, was insoluble, in view of the inferiority, both absolute and relative, of the Russian communications.

"The Russian government learned too late the true character of the contest to which they stood irretrievably committed. They set themselves resolutely to work to improve the traffic along that slender pair of rails which represented the vital artery, the umbilical cord, of the Russian army. They effected marvels, and that the Japanese failed to secure greater results earlier in the war must very largely be placed to the credit of the Russian Ministry of Ways of Communication. But if, at the close of the war, Russia had some half a million of effectives in the field in Far Eastern Asia, Japan had many more, and had the war continued, the superiority of the island empire would undoubtedly have become more and more manifest and decisive, since there are limits to the number of fighting men that can be maintained effective by a single line of rail, even in a fairly rich country, and those limits Russia had probably almost reached. Meanwhile Japan, with a free sea and several alternative lines of communication from her sea bases to the front, stood in a position of indisputable and permanent superiority when once the wreck of Russia's naval hopes had removed all chance of future risk for the maritime communications of the Japanese armies.

"Despite the fatal disadvantages under which diplomacy had engaged the Russian arms, and despite also the absence of all real enthusiasm on the part of the Czar's subjects in the war, the gray-coated soldier from the distant steppes fought honorably and well. It is our belief that, the question of generalship aside, no other army in the world would have done better against such an enemy as Japan, and assuredly no other would have taken defeat so stiffly and have renewed the contest so stubbornly time after time. That an army should fight continuously for eighteen months without a gleam of success, lose half its men in action, and retain cohesion and stomach for fighting to the last, speaks volumes for the solidity of Russian armies, and will only fail to appeal to the intelligence of men ignorant of war.

"The Russian army failed in attempting the impossible. History shows, as we remarked at the outset of the campaign, that throughout the long records of war few distant expeditions on a grand scale have succeeded, and that the majority have ended by the ruin of the army and nation embarking upon them. It is not with impunity that a nation ranges the resistless forces of nature, distance and climate in the ranks of its foes. These forces, the natural guardians of Russia, Russia abandoned to her foe, and was overwhelmed by them. So, surely, would Japan have been overwhelmed, had she, instead of Russia, elected to fight at the extremity of 5,000 miles of a single railway and close to the heart of her enemy's power.

"We shall, no doubt, be told at infinite length by the German professor of the barrack-begotten art of war—when effects are known and intelligent appreciation of events before they occur is no longer needful—that arms, or organization, or battle-formations, or some other subordinate causes have brought about the Russian defeat. These things are important enough in their way, but they are essentially secondary. The determining causes of the Russian defeat, other than those of a moral order, which take unquestioned pre-eminence, were the bad conditions under which Russian diplomacy elaborately prepared, and humanly speaking assured, the disasters before they occurred. As the Greeks raised a statue to Nemesis on the plain of Marathon, so might the Japanese raise another on the heights of Mukden, and dedicate it to a diplomacy that has been found out.

"The Russian army gave all that it was in a condition to give, and no army can do more. If it was poorly led, if a trained staff and trained generals were conspicuous by their absence, if the regimental officers were not of the class required by modern war, if education and freedom had not breathed into any, from top to bottom, the spirit of initiative, had not cultivated their native intelligence or in any measure fitted them for immersion in the whirlpool of modern war, the fault lay not with the army itself, but with an effete and pernicious system of government resting on the twin pillars of force and superstition, which had left the mass of a great people in the slough of ignorance, and when the day of trial came demanded the attributes of freemen from the sons of serfs."

Our neighbors across the sea have taken a hint from us in adopting our practice of presenting trophies of silver to the British battleships and cruisers. The ladies of the English County of Hampshire have presented a fine silver trophy to the armored cruiser Hampshire, one of the last group of the County class, which has just been commissioned. The trophy consisted of a silver replica of King Arthur's table, an ancient relic that is hanging against one of the walls in the old Castle of Winchester. In addition, the ladies presented to the wardroom officers a very chaste silver bowl. There was a large attendance of county ladies and gentlemen, as well as of naval officers at the presentation, which was made by Lady Curzon Howe, wife of Admiral Curzon Howe.

As many of our officers are now dealing with alien races, it may be well to call to their attention a remark of Sir Richard Temple, quoted by Nature, Sept. 7, 1905. In referring to civil servants, missionaries, merchants, or soldiers, Sir Richard Temple said: "Sympathy is one of the chief factors in successful dealings of any kind with human beings, and sympathy can only come with knowledge. And not only does sympathy come of knowledge, but it is knowledge that begets sympathy. In a long experience of alien races, and of those who have had to govern and deal with them, all whom I have known to dislike the aliens about them, or to be unsympathetic, have been those that have been ignorant of them; and I have never yet come across a man who really knew an alien race that had not, unless actuated by race jealousy, a strong bond of sympathy with them. Familiarity breeds contempt, but it is knowledge that breeds respect, and it is all the same whether the race be black, white, yellow, or red, or whether it be cultured or ignorant, civilized or semi-civilized, or downright savage." There is no man more entitled to speak with authority on this subject. Sir Richard entered the Indian service in 1848, when he was only twenty-two years of age, and, during his thirty years' service, he was Finance Minister of India, lieutenant governor of Bengal, and Governor of Bombay. His numerous publications on Indian affairs are well known to the reading public. As to the conduct of our officers in the Philippines Congressman Parsons, who has just returned from a visit to that territory with the Taft party, says: "While there are, doubtless, officials, both civil and military, who would officially and are inclined socially to treat the Filipinos as inferior people and in the manner that other nations treat their colonial dependencies, the great mass of those officials, especially those at the head, have nothing but pure and whole hearted devotion to the cause of fitting the Philippines to be a splendid country for the Filipinos and fitting the Filipinos for self-government such as we have, and in the future independence, if they will."

Major Alexander M. Davis, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., designer of the Davis ration kit, takes exception to the objections made against that contrivance by the Infantry Board, and publishes a vigorous reply in the Journal of the United States Infantry Association. After taking up the objections one by one and answering them in detail Major Davis concludes as follows: "On these objections, the weight of which anyone is capable of judging, the Infantry Board has condemned as unworthy of a fair trial the only attempt, save one, to improve the Infantry equipment made since the Civil War, and this after an examination, I will not say trial, of the pack for less than ten days, in the month of January, when, so far as I am able to learn, the command was under arms but once, and that for Saturday morning inspection. A large number of officers of all arms of the Service, men of years of experience, have seen and heartily approved of the principles embodied in this equipment, and while it is not claimed that it is perfect, it is most distinctly claimed that it should not be condemned on the scant trial which has been given it, and appeal is made to practical officers of Infantry and to the Journal of their arm to see that a severe and exhaustive trial is given it by calling for the manufacture of enough to equip a squad, and have them make alternative use of it and the present equipment or any other that may be offered for trial. Then if it fails and another is found that is better and our Infantry is equipped with an up-to-date feasible equipment, the only object of its designer will have been accomplished."

Writing of the recent French cavalry maneuvers between Troyes and Brienne, the military correspondent of the London Times says: "About noon on Sept. 11, the last day of the maneuvers, the whole of the cavalry and horse artillery of both armies galloped past the President down a long grassy valley, wheeled to their left, and formed up facing him on the opposite ridge. It was splendidly done, the whole thing showing perfection of staff work and regimental training. Had the Japanese had half that number of horsemen ready to pursue during the Russian retreat from Mukden in March last, probably none of the Russian army would have got away. Thus ended the maneuvers of the East, witnessed officially by representatives of nearly every country, except one of France's nearest neighbors, Great Britain. If there was a British attaché there, he was never to be seen, whereas a party of three American generals and four other American officers were conspicuous everywhere. Fortunately for our empire, if the government does not help them, British officers generally manage to do things for themselves, and an ubiquitous automobile containing four British officers in plain clothes, was by the last day, doubtless well known by sight to four French army corps. To judge by the friendly and unsuspicious manner in which these officers, as well as the representatives of the English press, were received everywhere, the *entente cordiale* between the two nations is as deep in reality as it is important politically."

Surgeon General Rixey of the Navy has received a most interesting report from Surgeon William C. Braisted, of the Navy, who was with the Japanese fleet during its engagement with the Russian fleet in the Sea of Japan. Surgeon Braisted goes into great detail in his description of the methods employed by the Japanese naval surgeons in their treatment of the wounded and in their methods of sanitation. His report is considered of the greatest importance and is accompanied by many photographs taken by him while the guest of the Japanese navy. Surgeon General Rixey has made an urgent recommendation to the Secretary of the Navy that this report be printed in pamphlet form and distributed throughout the Navy. It is probable that this recommendation will be approved.

Only four enlisted men examined at Fort Leavenworth on Sept. 1 for commissions as second lieutenants in the Army have been reported as having successfully passed their examinations and qualified for appointment. They are Sergt. Everett D. Barlow, jr., Co. B, 26th Inf.; Corpl. Lawrence E. Hohl, Co. K, 6th Inf.; Sergt. James G. Boswell, 118th Co., Coast Art., and Sergt. Robert E. Clarke, Co. I, 8th Inf. The General Staff have approved the report of the examining board in the cases of these four men and they will be commissioned as vacancies occur during the ensuing year. They will, of course, have

to be commissioned after commissions have been given the other enlisted men who qualified in the May examination. Immediately after the return of Secretary Taft to Washington he will be asked to approve an amendment to the Army Regulations providing that no enlisted men shall be examined for commission in any year unless there are vacancies to which they may be appointed after the entire graduating class of West Point has been provided for.

The New York Herald of Sunday, Sept. 24, 1905, publishes conspicuously a likeness of Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., commanding the Division of the Atlantic, and with a statement of his views on the subject of the canteen. A very large majority of the officers are, he said to the Herald reporter, in favor of repealing the prohibition upon the sale of beer and light wines in the canteen. The men will then remain at the post, keep better dressed, have more money and more self-respect. Among other things, General Wade said: "A soldier is a very human being. The enlisted man is just like all the rest of mankind. You tell him that he cannot have a certain thing and naturally that is the very thing that he longs for. This is particularly true as far as drinking is concerned. Our men are nearly all young men. Many of them appear to be scarcely more than boys. That, by the way, is another very good reason why we, who are responsible for them, should interest ourselves in their personal welfare. With the Spanish war and the enlargement of the Army a spirit of patriotism and adventure drew a great many young fellows into the ranks. They were boys who wanted to see something of the world, and they knew that being in the Army would give them that opportunity. Otherwise they would never have had a chance to travel beyond their native place."

Chaplain Carroll Q. Wright, U.S.N., on duty aboard the U.S.S. Lancaster at League Island, Pa., has prepared a circular of instruction for recruits which has been approved by Comdr. H. M. Witzel, commanding, and could it reach every recruit in the Service much benefit might result. Chaplain Wright points out in an interesting and plain manner the snares the recruit should guard against when he enters the Service, the many advantages the men derive from good conduct and attention to duty, and the sure punishment which follows all bad conduct or violation of regulations. He gives sound advice which can be heeded by older men as well as recruits, and makes plain the advantage of depositing savings with the Government paymaster at the rate of four per cent. interest. The list of punishments is also given, and the benefits gained by those who follow the proper course are forcibly shown. The circular is not a temperance lecture, but just friendly, sensible counsel, with valuable information from official regulations.

As a safeguard against accidents in firing salutes in the Army, which have been somewhat too frequent, a General Order has been issued by the War Department giving special instructions relative to the matter. Hereafter salutes with cannon will be fired only under the personal direction of a commissioned officer. Metallic case ammunition must be used wherever possible, and muzzle loading guns will be used only when it is impossible to use breech-loaders. When muzzle loaders are used a battery of sufficient size must be employed to avoid using the same gun for the second shot. Where this is not possible, before the second shot is fired from a gun its bore must be thoroughly sponged, and in the case of breech-loaders the chamber must be thoroughly examined. Whenever practicable, rapid-fire guns are recommended for saluting purposes.

A despatch to the Jiji from Sasebo, Japan, says that Captain Iwichi, commander of the Mikasa, made an attempt to commit suicide after an address to the survivors of the warship, by jumping from a window. He was severely wounded about the head, and was on Sept. 23 reported to be in a critical condition in the Sasebo Naval Hospital. Captain Iwichi, the despatch says, collected the remaining members of the vessel's crew in a room in the sailors' training school. He spoke briefly and feelingly on the loss of the ship. He said that after enjoying a series of victories he regarded the loss of the Mikasa as one of personal responsibility, but he advised his men not to lose heart. Captain Iwichi was not on the warship at the time of the disaster, but he boarded the vessel when the fire was raging and did his utmost to save the ship.

Major E. B. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., in an official communication to General Buchanan, commanding the Department of Mindanao, in reference to the issue of shotguns to troops in Mindanao, says: "I have the honor to inform you that the Division Commander has authorized the issue of these with the understanding that where smokeless powder is used the charge shall not exceed 34 grains, and to insure this being carried out there is being sent with each issue a memorandum to that effect. Officers responsible for these weapons should be especially cautioned not to exceed the charge stated, as serious accidents have already occurred in using these guns with the full charge. The component parts of the ammunition together with a reloading set have been issued in lieu of loaded cartridges."

A proposal for an International Congress of Philologists has been submitted to the consideration of the authorities in Washington, with a view to establishing an International Code, on a scientific basis, by which signs could be substituted for the signals now in use in the Army, Navy and Mercantile Marine. Mr. Cope Whitehouse asks our co-operation in calling attention to the great political and commercial advantages which would accrue to this country if a "Code Roosevelt" were universally adopted.

After a practical and highly favorable test made with bread-baking machinery on the U.S.S. Missouri for six months, it is thought likely that the Army will adopt the system. Army officers have been making an investigation of systems at Fort Riley, where there are schools for cooks and bakers, and at West Point, where the facilities exist for carrying on competitive tests of the machinery.

A type of machine has been recommended by officers of the Commissary Department, who have given special attention to the subject, and it is believed that the adoption of this machine throughout the Army, together with the sending out of Army cooks and bakers, will result in much benefit to the enlisted men.

Mrs. Josephine Kelton asks us to state that in addition to the places heretofore announced the telegraphic code, prepared for the use of officers and men of the Army and Navy and their families by the Women's Army and Navy League of Washington, D.C., can now be obtained by addressing "The Proprietor," Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal. These codes are fifty cents per copy to officers and twenty-five cents to the men; remittance can be made by money order or by postage stamps. The code is frequently used by civilians and seems to be increasing in popularity, as three hundred copies of the new edition have been sold since April.

The final stage in the case of the Government against Oberlin M. Carter appears to have been reached. The legal defenses of Gaynor and Greene have been broken down one after another and two officers have been sent to Montreal to carry them to Georgia for trial. The case of the ownership of half a million dollars, found in the possession of Carter and claimed by the Government, is approaching its determination in Chicago. Carter testified in this case that certain payments made by him to Greene were for the purpose of settling one of his love affairs which he was anxious to keep from the knowledge of his father-in-law.

The Musical Mutual Protective Union, which has been fighting against military bands obtaining outside engagements for years, is said to be contemplating a new move to stop the competition of these bands. The members of the military bands, it is claimed, enlist in them not for the pay, which is that of a private, but for the outside engagements they can get, with the soldier's pay as a nucleus. Alexander Bremer, former president of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, is one of the leaders in an agitation to have a bill passed by Congress increasing the pay of Army bands, so that they will be less likely to compete with civilian musicians.

The correspondent of The London Morning Post at Shanghai, China, says that Yin Tchang, the Chinese Minister at Berlin, has been recalled and will be appointed to a command in the army under Yuan Shi Kai, Viceroy of Pe-Chi-Li. The same correspondent says that the empire will be divided into twenty military districts, each with four regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, an engineer corps and artillery in proportion. All the men will be enlisted for nine years. By 1910, China expects to have 500,000 trained men ready for service.

The following is a summary of enlistments for the line of the Army during the month of August, 1905: Enlistments in cities, 1,899; enlistments at military posts and in the field, 775; total number of enlistments, 2,674. Classified as follows: Infantry (white), 1,240; Coast Artillery, 404; Engineer Battalions, 27; Cavalry (white), 708; Field Artillery, 76; U.S. Military Academy detachments, 8; Infantry (colored), 90; Cavalry (colored), 35; Indian Scout, 1; Philippine Scouts, 85.

The following-named candidates for admission to the Military Academy in 1906 have been appointed during the past week. Elmore B. Gray, Pontiac, Michigan; Jay K. Esler, alt., Lansing, Michigan; Charles S. Matthews, alt., Walled Lake, Michigan; Charles Hines, Salt Lake City, Utah; Benjamin C. Lockwood, alt., Fort Douglas, Utah; John R. Walker, Berlin, Penna.; Edmund K. Fogg, alt., Uniontown, Penna.; John D. Locke, alt., Uniontown, Penna.

According to Tokio advices of Sept. 24, memorials presented to the throne against the terms of the peace arranged with Russia, numbered on the above date nearly one hundred. The agitators who are trying to interview the privy councilors advocate the refusal to ratify the treaty of peace, and the public, it was asserted, were almost unanimous in demanding the resignation of the cabinet.

A bronze tablet marking the location of Langdon's shipyard at Badger's Island, Kittery, Me., where Captain John Paul Jones's ship Ranger was built in 1777, was dedicated at Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 22, the 128th anniversary of the sea fight between the Bon Homme Richard and the Serapis. The tablet is a gift of the Paul Jones Club of Portsmouth, Sons of the American Revolution.

Advices received at Berlin, Germany, Sept. 24, from German East Africa stated that attacks by the rebels on Mahenge had been repulsed; that the Morrogo rebels lost 350 killed, and that the Grawerth column had arrived at Kilwa, after inflicting severe losses on the rebels in six fights.

Major General Wade, U.S.A., commanding the Atlantic Division, has issued an index to the Provisional Drill Regulations and Manual for Coast Artillery, prepared by 2d Lieut. E. E. Farnsworth, Art. Corps. The index to the Drill Regulations takes up fourteen pages and that for the Coast Artillery eight pages.

The France Militaire thinks that the conclusion of peace has put an end to the dream of the German Emperor in relation to expansion in the East, and that the Japanese alliance with England has much to do with it.

The Revenue Cutter Service has promulgated a new general order relative to the standard of examination for promotion of officers. It is a very long order, details of which we reserve for another week.

It is expected that the Russian cruiser Novik, which was sunk by the Japanese near Krosakovsk, island of Saghalien, in August, 1904, will be raised about the middle of October.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Miss Ethel Avery, daughter of Judge Avery, to Capt. Percy M. Cockran, 17th U.S. Inf., is to take place Wednesday evening, Oct. 4, at the bride's winter home on Walnut Hill, Cincinnati, O. It is to be a military wedding and three brother officers will be in attendance on the bridegroom. Major J. A. Maney, 17th U.S. Inf., is to be best man and Lieuts. H. P. Hobbs and C. M. Butler, of the 17th, are to serve as groomsmen. The trio of maids is composed of Miss Katherine Cockran, sister of the groom-elect; Mrs. Wade Thrasher and Miss Edith Baker. Miss Betsy Peters gave a luncheon at the Country Club in honor of the bridal party on Sept. 29. Mrs. Thrasher entertained them at dinner Tuesday, Sept. 26, and Miss Baker gave a luncheon. Captain Cockran is the guest of the Averys and has taken part in all the prenuptial gaieties. Miss Avery is a prominent society favorite in Cincinnati and also Kentucky. Her summer residence is about ten miles from Fort Thomas, near Alexandria, Ky., Campbell County.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Eleanor Briggs, sister of Lieut. Raymond W. Briggs, Art. Corps, U.S.A., now stationed at the Presidio, and Lieut. Hiram M. Cooper, of the 10th U.S. Inf. No date has been set for the wedding.

The wedding of Miss Laura Hathaway, daughter of Mrs. Henry E. Hathaway, and Lieut. John Fleming Clapham, 15th Inf., U.S.A., was solemnized at the Episcopal Church, St. Mary's-by-the-Sea, at Pacific Grove, Cal., Sept. 20.

The marriage of Miss Bessie Blanche Kenyon and Ensign J. Vincent Babcock, U.S.N., took place Sept. 23 at the home of the bride's mother, at New Hampton, Iowa. Miss Kenyon is the daughter of Mrs. J. R. Kenyon and the late Captain Kenyon, veteran of the Civil War. The spacious parlors were decorated with white asters and ferns, with a profusion of potted plants. The bridal pair stood beneath an arch of solid white flowers, and directly in front of a large full-length mirror, which had a very beautiful and unique effect, a large floral bell being directly over the bride, and when the ceremony was ended, unfolded and scattered a fragrant shower of rose leaves over the bride. Her gown was of the beautiful gossamer-like fabric, Pina cloth, of celebrated Philippine manufacture, trimmed with rare lace. The bridegroom was in full dress uniform. The ceremony was the betrothal and marriage service of the Episcopal Church and was performed by the Rev. Dr. Daniel Parker, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who had been the pastor of the bridegroom since early childhood. The wedding ring was borne by a youthful nephew of the bride, James Kenyon, in the heart of a rose. The bride was given away by her elder brother, Mr. Earl Kenyon, in words most touching and appropriate. Following was an elaborate supper. The dining room was decorated by the American flag and vases of pink dahlias and smilax. The wedding gifts to the bride were principally cut glass and silver, with the exception of those from her relatives, who presented hand-painted china. The company were entertained by a beautiful vocal selection, sung by Miss Reed, of Mason City, Iowa, who, with her highly cultivated contralto voice, charmed all who heard her. The acquaintance of Ensign and Mrs. Babcock dates from early childhood—love and marriage is the sequel. They left the same evening for Philadelphia, Pa., where the ship to which Ensign Vincent is attached, the T. B. D. Truxtun, is stationed.

The engagement of Miss Mary Burwell, of West River, Md., and Lieut. Daniel Murray Cheston, 17th U.S. Inf., is formally announced, and the marriage will take place Oct. 14 at Christ Church, Owensville. Miss Burwell is well known at Annapolis, Md., where she frequently visits her sister, Mrs. Hepburn, wife of Dr. S. S. Hepburn. Miss Burwell is very popular in Naval Academy society and has attended the naval hops and balls. The prospective groom is now stationed at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Mrs. Charles Walker Ryan, of Baltimore, Md., announces the engagement of her daughter, Sarah Virginia, to Ensign Butler Young Rhodes, U.S.N. Miss Ryan's father was the late Charles Walker Ryan, and her mother before her marriage was Miss Pattie Sellman Welch, of Annapolis, a descendant of the oldest Maryland and Virginia families. On her maternal side Miss Ryan is the granddaughter of James C. Welch and great-granddaughter of Hon. Robert Welch, of Ben. On her paternal side she is the great-granddaughter of Samuel Rhodes Walker, who was Consul to Belgium. Ensign Rhodes is a graduate of the class of 1903, Naval Academy, and is a son of Mayor and Mrs. Barbour Yates Rhodes, of West Point, Miss. The prospective bride is a niece of Dr. W. S. Welch and Mrs. Robert Welch, of Annapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Curtis, of 280 Lincoln street, Worcester, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth Alden, to Capt. Edward Hill, Art. Corps, U.S. Army.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin L. Whitcomb, of Riverside, Ill., announce the engagement of their daughter, Henrietta Virginia Vandergrift, to Lieut. Douglas Irmie McKay, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Dr. A. D. McLean, asst. surg., U.S.N., whose engagement to Miss Sarah Moore, daughter of Col. W. S. Moore, is announced, is the brother of Dr. Angus McLean, and is well known in Detroit, Mich. He graduated from the Detroit College of Medicine and volunteered during the Spanish-American War in the Thirty-first Michigan Infantry. He saw service in Cuba and in November, 1898, was commissioned as first lieutenant and assistant surgeon. Returning from the war, Dr. McLean was appointed contract surgeon at Fort Wayne. He later went to the Philippines, where he spent two very eventful years. While there he was commissioned captain and assistant surgeon, U.S.N. Later Dr. McLean went to New York city and studied for a commission in the U.S. Navy, and in 1902 he passed a high examination in Washington. He is now serving as assistant surgeon on the U.S. flagship Alabama. The marriage will take place on Oct. 2.

Chief Gunner James Shannon, U.S.N., and Miss Katherine Hasbrouck Le Fevre, were married at Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 23.

A wedding of unusual interest in Catskill, N.Y., was that held on Sept. 23 at "The Elms," the summer home of Capt. Richard Rush, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rush, when their daughter, Miss Ellen Day Rush, was married to Mr. William Spencer Murray, of New Haven, Conn. The fine old mansion, which is surrounded by huge elms, was profusely decorated with autumn flowers, the prevailing color scheme being white and yellow. The wedding ceremony took place on the lawn. The bride wore a gown of cream crepe de Chine, embroidered with pearls and silver thread, and trimmed with deep flounces of old

Valenciennes lace, which had been worn by her mother when she was married in the same house. She wore a pendant of diamonds and sapphires and carried bride roses. The only attendant was Miss Charlotte Murray, sister of the bridegroom. Mr. James D. Murray, jr., of Pittsburg, acted as his brother's best man. Both bride and bridegroom belong to families well known in American history, among the direct ancestors of the former being two signers of the Declaration of Independence, Dr. Benjamin Rush and Richard Stockton. An interesting feature of this marriage is the fact that it is the second union of the two families. On Aug. 29, 1809, the great-grandfather of the bride, the late Richard Rush, of Philadelphia, a distinguished statesman and diplomat, married Miss Catherine Eliza Murray, of Annapolis, Md., a great-aunt of the bridegroom. Mr. Murray is a son of Pay Dir. James D. Murray, U.S.N., of Annapolis, and is electrical engineer of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. After the ceremony a reception was held, at the close of which Mr. and Mrs. Murray departed on their wedding trip. They will make their residence in New Haven, Conn. Among those invited were: Pay Dir. James D. Murray, U.S.N.; Mrs. and Miss Murray; Rear Admiral John Schouler, U.S.N., and Mrs. Schouler; Major John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., and Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Brownson.

The marriage of Miss Anita Evans, daughter of Hon. Henry Clay Evans, former consul general of the United States at London, Eng., to Lieut. David Foote Sellers, U.S.N., it is understood, will take place in the near future. Both Lieutenant Sellers and his bride-to-be are of Southern birth. The lieutenant is now attached to the cruiser West Virginia, flagship of the armored cruiser division of the North Atlantic Fleet.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Pembroke Thomson have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Pascoe-Thomson, to Dr. Washington Berry Grove, U.S.N. The wedding is to take place on Wednesday evening, Oct. 11, at the Church of the Holy Spirit, Summit's Point, Jefferson county, W. Va.

Miss Lucile E. S. Frick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jerry D. Frick, of Vancouver, Wash., and niece of Capt. Leo F. Foster, Art. Corps, U.S.A., was married Aug. 14, in Manila, P.I., to William Tracy Page, son of Brig. Gen. John H. Page, U.S.A.

Miss Marie Therese Edelen, who was married on Sept. 20 to Mr. Frederick De Brutz Bolles at the Cathedral rectory in Brynstown, Md., by Rev. D. C. Keenan, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Edelen, of Brynstown, a granddaughter of the late Brig. Gen. John De Barth Walbach, U.S.A., and a great-granddaughter of the late Count de Barth, Marquis de Lane of France.

The engagement of Pay Dir. Joseph Foster, U.S.N., retired, of Portsmouth, N.H., to Miss Josephine Hunt, daughter of William Hunt, of Broxbourne, Hertfordshire, England, has been announced. The marriage will take place early next year. Rear Admiral Foster, who has been passing several months abroad, returned home on the steamer Devonian, of the Leyland line, which arrived at Boston from Liverpool on Sept. 25.

Lieut. John Womack Wright, 5th U.S. Inf., and Miss Helen Elizabeth Hyde, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Romeo E. Hyde, were married on Sept. 27 in Trinity Episcopal Church, Plattsburg, N.Y. The bride was given away by her father. The maid of honor was Miss Edith Massey, of Rochester, Minn. The bridesmaids were Miss Camille Hayes, of Morgantown, W. Va.; Miss Mary Ledlie, of Kimbolton, Ohio, and Miss Mabel Martin, Miss Celeste Foote, Miss Irene Signor, and Miss Alexandria Gamble. The bride was attired in a gown of white crepe de Chine, trimmed with duchess lace and orange blossoms, and a veil caught up with orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of bridal roses and lilies of the valley. Little Miss Harriet Haynes, daughter of Dr. Irving S. Haynes, of New York city, was the flower girl. The ushers, all in full dress uniform, were Capt. Harry E. Knight and Lieuts. Howard C. Price, Thomas T. Duke, Francis C. Endicott, Otho E. Michelson and Walton Goodwin, jr., all of the 5th U.S. Inf. The best man was Mr. E. Crosby Kindelburgher, of New York city. "The bride," writes a correspondent, "is noted for her charming manner and is one of the most popular young women in her city. Her father is a prominent physician and fought in the Union Army in the Civil War. The bridegroom's father, Gen. Marcus J. Wright, of Washington, D.C., was a prominent officer in the Confederate army. After a wedding trip Lieut. and Mrs. Wright will reside at Plattsburg Barracks."

Mr. William Tracy Page, son of Gen. John H. Page, was married on Aug. 14, 1905, in Manila, P.I., to Miss Lucile E. S. Frick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jerry D. Frick, of Vancouver, Wash., and niece of Capt. Leo F. Foster, Art. Corps.

GEN. DANIEL WEBSTER BENHAM, U.S.A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Will you kindly grant to the writer a brief space wherein to express what has been in the thoughts of the friends of one who has been laid at rest this week at Arlington, the close of a life crowded with duties well performed in a service that he loved?

The late Brig. Gen. Daniel Webster Benham, U.S.A., was an officer of distinguished worth. Quietly and thoroughly he did his duty all through life. The record of nearly fifty years of constant service has at last been made up and closed. One who looks back over his career may observe that in every station, from private up, Benham proved himself alert, firm and efficient. He never failed to measure up to the highest standard. His soul was in his work. He gave his best to his country. If we look for a shining example of the finest type of an American Army officer, we find it here. A sound judgment and an inflexible will to do what was right were marked characteristics of this gallant officer. His vision was clear and his action prompt. The responsibilities of command found him equal to every emergency. In his personal relations General Benham displayed qualities that gained him the steadfast devotion of friends, for they found him generous, warm-hearted, considerate and just. If he had a duty to perform that involved sternness in decision, he did not shrink from it; and yet he forgot not the gentleness that should temper the blow it was his to give.

In his daily intercourse he was cheerful, sympathetic and kindly. A rugged honesty lighted up his face when he spoke. Such a man drew around him friends, faithful and devoted in a high degree. They deplore his sudden taking off; but they find comfort in the precious memories they retain of a splendid officer and a noble hearted gentleman. General Benham died in Tiffin, O.,

Sept. 16, 1905, and was buried at Arlington Sept. 20, 1905. M. D.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Ellen Shepley Selfridge, wife of Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, U.S.N., and daughter of the late Hon. George F. Shepley, died at Pomfret, Conn., Sept. 24.

Capt. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Med. Dept., U.S.A., killed himself at his home at Fort McPherson, Ga., Sept. 23, during, it is supposed, a temporary fit of insanity. No other reason can be assigned the cause. Saying to his wife, "I will return in a minute," Captain Godfrey stepped into the dining room, closed the door and then blew out his brains with a revolver. Hearing the report, Mrs. Godfrey, her child in her arms, rushed into the dining room and stumbled over the corpse of her husband. Mrs. Godfrey says her husband was cheerful during the evening and that he caressed her and the baby just before he left the room. Captain Godfrey had been at Fort McPherson about three months, having gone there from Washington some time before the departure of the 10th Infantry for the Philippines. The body was interred at the National Cemetery at Marietta, Ga. Captain Godfrey entered the military service from Ohio, having been appointed assistant surgeon May 12, 1893. He was advanced to the grade of captain Oct. 24, 1898. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., in 1892.

Mrs. Ellen A. Simonds, mother of Lieut. Geo. S. Simonds, 22d U.S. Inf., died at Fayette, Iowa, Sept. 22, of paralysis.

Chaplain B. L. Baldrige, U.S.A., died suddenly at "The Devon Inn," Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 16. He was born in Adams County, Ohio, Feb. 9, 1821, and was in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was appointed chaplain during the war in the State Cavalry of Kansas, and on June 8, 1876, he was appointed a post chaplain in the U.S. Army, where he served till retired on Feb. 9, 1885. His wife, and daughter, Mrs. Loughborough, and son, J. G. Baldrige, survive him.

Miss Elizabeth Doak Marthon, widow of Lieut. Comdr. Joseph Marthon, U.S.N., died at Saratoga, N.Y., Sept. 21.

The remains of Capt. Harry G. Trout, 2d U.S. Cav., who died in Manila from peritonitis, reached Washington Sept. 22 and were interred in the national cemetery at Arlington Sept. 25 with military honors. Gen. Andrew S. Burt, whose daughter Captain Trout married, had charge of the funeral arrangements. Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, U.S.A., formerly chaplain of the 2d Cavalry, conducted the services, and a troop of the 13th U.S. Cavalry formed the escort. The services were entirely of a military character. Mrs. Trout, her father, Gen. Andrew S. Burt, U.S.A.; Gen. George H. Harries, Lieut. Col. Lloyd M. Brett, District of Columbia militia, and Major Frederick W. Sibley, 2d U.S. Cav., were present during the services. Captain Trout left Washington with the second squadron of the 2d Cavalry for Manila in December, 1903. After its arrival there Captain Trout was stricken with appendicitis. An operation was performed and Captain Trout died August 8 from peritonitis which set in after the operation. His body was conveyed to the United States. Mrs. Trout and her children accompanying them. She is staying temporarily with her father, Brig. Gen. Andrew S. Burt, U.S.A., retired, at the Portland, Washington, D.C. Major Johnson, 2d Cav., in a regimental order dated Camp Stotsenberg, Pampanga, P.I., Aug. 8, 1905, announcing the death of Captain Trout, after giving his record, says: "Captain Trout's long and honorable record of twenty-three years' service has exerted an influence that will not terminate with his untimely death. He will long be remembered by his comrades, officers and men of this regiment, for his general cultivation and professional attainments; for his high sense of duty; for the jealous care with which he guarded the honor of his profession, as a soldier proud of the name; for his manly sympathy for those serving at his side; and for his interest in the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of his own Troop—H. The heart-felt sympathy of the regiment is extended to the bereaved wife and daughter. The Army has lost an officer and a gentleman."

A correspondent writing us relative to the death of Capt. Walter B. Barker, U.S.A., at Tokio, which we have already noted, says: "Captain Barker was quartermaster at Nagasaki and so came in touch with most of the Army, and his loss will be felt by many. He was from Mississippi and had all of the fine qualities of a Southerner, and his hospitality and generosity were noted. He had a great deal of quiet humor and shrewdness and was always appreciative of a good story. He was one of the kindest, most generous of men, and always ready to help and look out for the Army people stopping at Nagasaki. Many a woman traveling alone is indebted to him for kindly attentions shown in his whole-hearted, chivalrous way. He was most efficient in the position he held and his place will be hard to fill. He was beloved by the Japanese and looked up to and respected by them. Many a heart was saddened by the news of the death of this loyal and conscientious officer."

PERSONALS.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. B. R. Wade, 30th U.S. Inf., at Fort Crook, Neb., Sept. 17.

Capt. W. T. Swinburne, U.S.N., and wife arrived at New York city from Europe on Sept. 25.

A daughter, Eileen Mona Connolly, was born to the wife of Lieut. G. F. Connolly, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. E. H. Dodd, U.S.N., at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 13. Mrs. Dodd before her marriage was Miss Nevada Ryland.

Gen. and Mrs. Isaac D. de Russy, U.S.A., have been visiting the general's nieces, the Misses Clark, and Major Clark, at the Springfield armory, Springfield, Mass.

Mrs. Hiram H. Ketchum and the Misses Casey have returned to their apartments at the Madison Hotel, Omaha, Neb., after having spent the summer in Colorado.

Mrs. John S. Mallory and her three sons, who have enjoyed a most delightful summer in the North, have returned to their home in Washington, D.C., to join her husband, Major Mallory, of the General Staff.

Mrs. Slavens and son, Stanley, have returned to Washington from a pleasant summer spent with Mrs. Slavens's mother, Mrs. Goodrich, and are now located at the Woodley, where Major Slavens has taken an apartment.

Comdr. L. L. Reamey, U.S.N., accompanied by Mrs. Reamey, has returned to this country from nearly a year spent abroad, mostly on the Continent, and, with his family, will reopen his residence in Washington in time for the winter attractions of the capital.

Comdr. L. L. Reamey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Reamey arrived at New York from London, Sept. 25.

Gen. Wirt Davis, U.S.A., and Mrs. Davis, have taken apartments for the winter at The Cairo, Washington.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Chalmers G. Hall, 5th U.S. Cav., at White Rocks, Utah, Aug. 31, 1905.

Capt. S. C. Lemly, U.S.N., retired, who has spent the last year in Switzerland, has taken up his residence in Bethlehem, Pa.

Miss Taylor, the granddaughter of the late Gen. Archibald Henderson, U.S.M.C., has left Elkton, Va., for her home in Alexandria, Va.

Mrs. R. H. R. Loughborough, with her daughter, Mrs. Snyder, 6th U.S. Inf., is staying at "The Glendore," 1545 Pine street, San Francisco, Cal., for the summer.

Comdr. Joshua Bishop, U.S.N., after a long and pleasant summer spent in Colorado, has returned to Washington and reopened his house on Massachusetts avenue for the winter.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, British army, who had a nasty throw from his big chestnut horse, but escaped with a sprained ankle, is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

Lieut. William B. Tardy, U.S.N., who has been ordered to duty on the battleship Maine, is a son-in-law of Comdr. Thomas Nelson, U.S.N., and belongs to the younger "bright set" of the Navy.

Mrs. Dickinson, wife of Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickinson, U.S.N., has returned to Washington from Newport, R.I., where she has spent the most of the summer just past. Mrs. Dickinson is regarded as among the pleasantest of the Washington naval contingent.

Capt. A. V. Wadhams, U.S.N., accompanied by his wife, Col. A. P. Thom, general counsel of the Southern Railway Company, and Mr. W. H. White, of the Norfolk bar, were among the passengers aboard the Norfolk steamer to Washington, D.C., Sept. 24.

Capt. Herbert S. Whipple, 5th U.S. Cav., and Warren S. Barlow, 26th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles W. Harris, 25th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Robert O. Patterson, 29th Inf., having been found by Army retiring boards incapacitated for active service on account of disability, have been retired from active service and ordered to proceed to their respective homes.

Capt. Hans George Hebbinghaus, naval attaché of the German Embassy, arrived at New York a few days since from a vacation in Germany. Speaking of the international yacht race for the German Emperor's Cup, he said that the Germans were loud in their praise of American yachtsmen. He thought that there would not be another race until 1907.

Gen. Peter C. Hains, U.S.A., one of the members of the Panama Canal Commission, it is reported, will not be able to accompany the board to Panama, by reason of injuries received from a fall in the bath tub at his apartments in Washington, D.C., Sept. 27. His head was injured so severely that his physician declared that he could not accompany the board on so long a journey.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Sept. 17: Mrs. W. C. Watts and daughter, Miss Mary F. Leiper, Mr. E. F. Leiper, jr., Col. R. D. Potts, U.S.A.; Mrs. John C. Wise, Midshipman K. Heron, U.S.N.; Surg. A. M. D. McCormick, U.S.N.; Paym. J. Brooks, U.S.N.; Lieut. J. E. Walker, U.S.N.; Midshipman Paul H. Fretz, U.S.N.; Lieut. M. H. Signor, U.S.N.; Mrs. Signor and child; Lieut. W. H. Clendenin, U.S.A.; Col. R. S. Vickery, U.S.A., and Miss Vickery; Major Henry Romeyn, U.S.A., and Surg. J. C. Pryor, U.S.N.

The detachment from the Solace of Lieut. Cleland N. Olley, U.S.N., is regretted by all hands on board that vessel. He has been assigned to the Colorado as engineer officer in charge, and will complete his cruise on the last named vessel. Lieutenant Olley will be remembered as the senior assistant engineer officer on board the Oregon during her famous cruise from Bremerton to Santiago de Cuba, and participated in the battle of Santiago. He is a son of the late Holmes E. Olley, chief clerk of the Navy Department during a large portion of the secretaryship of the great War Secretary, Gideon Welles.

At the closing session of the Army and Navy Union at Newburgh, N.Y., Sept. 23, J. Edwin Browne, of Washington, D.C., was elected National Commander. The other officers elected were: Senior vice commander, Edward Stroebel, Albany, N.Y.; junior vice commander, C. V. Auger, Brooklyn, N.Y.; adjutant general, John Schumacher, Brooklyn, N.Y.; inspector general, Ed. E. Adams, Jersey City, N.J.; judge advocate general, J. D. Cuet, Buffalo, N.Y.; national chaplain, Rev. Father J. P. Chidwick, Brooklyn, N.Y.; late chaplain, U.S.N. Commander Browne announces that the national headquarters will now be established in Washington. The next encampment will be held at Washington, D.C., in July, 1907.

Gen. Gales P. Thurston, of Nashville, Tenn., was unanimously elected president of the Army of the Cumberland in annual reunion at Chattanooga Sept. 20. The other officers chosen were: Corresponding secretary, Major W. J. Colburn; recording secretary, Orlando A. Somers; treasurer, Brig. Gen. Frank B. Smith, U.S.A.; historian, Col. G. C. Kniffin; executive committee, Gen. James Barnett, chairman; Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, Gen. J. G. Parkhurst, Capt. H. S. Chamberlain, Capt. J. W. Foley, Gen. E. A. Carmen, Gen. Smith A. Atkins and Major J. M. Farquhar. Senator J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, was selected as the orator of next year's convention, with Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, of Ohio, as alternate. The Wednesday nearest the middle of October was selected as the permanent date for the commencement of the reunion in Chattanooga.

Accompanying a handsome portrait of Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Dept., U.S.A., in Washington Life, is the following comment: "Two things are now to be considered in the hopeful outlook for immediate change in sanitation on the Isthmus of Panama: One is the now generally accepted theory as to mosquito transmission of yellow fever, with its consequent knowledge of the mosquito itself, and the proper precautionary measures to be taken. The other is the personality of Col. William C. Gorgas, as chief sanitary officer in charge of government sanitation on the Isthmus of Panama. Colonel Gorgas by his force and knowledge of conditions is just the man to bring order out of chaos, to reassure those to whom the Isthmus is a bugaboo, and to make of Panama as safe and healthful a location as the Americans made of fever-ridden Havana. As a matter of fact the Panama conditions are greatly exaggerated, and the discontent of clerks and laborers there is more due to an epidemic of fear than to one of disease."

A son was born to the wife of Ensign W. L. Pryor, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., Sept. 23.

Gen. J. J. O'Connell, U.S.A., retired, Mrs. and Miss O'Connell, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Whittall, at Fort Sheridan, Sept. 26.

A ten and one-half pound baby girl was born to the wife of Dr. James A. Van Horne on Sept. 23, at 5504 Midway Park, Austin, Chicago.

Lieut. O. S. Knepper, U.S.N., who has resigned from the Navy, to date from Oct. 25, entered the Service Sept. 4, 1891, being appointed from Pennsylvania.

Miss Mande E. Watrous, of Milwaukee, daughter of Lieut. Col. J. A. Watrous, U.S.A., retired, has returned to Madison. She will graduate from the Wisconsin University next June.

Mrs. D. A. Frederick, whose husband is still in the Philippines, has returned to Washington, D.C., until Major Frederick returns, and has taken rooms with her daughter, Miss Doris, and son at the Westminster.

Chief Boatswain J. Sutton, U.S.N., who was appointed boatswain June 23, 1882, and previously served sixteen years as an enlisted man, was retired on Sept. 30. He was born in Nova Scotia, and was commissioned chief boatswain March 3, 1899.

Mrs. E. K. Webster, with her daughter, Miss Frances, after a delightful summer spent in Maine and New Hampshire, where Major Webster has a detail on the Governor's staff, have arrived in Washington, D.C., and will place her daughter in the Cathedral school.

Mrs. Hoppin, widow of Major C. B. Hoppin, U.S.A., has recently arrived in Washington with her two young sons and located at 1747 Church street, Washington, D. C. Marshall, the younger, has been quite ill with typhoid fever, but he is on the way to recovery, we hope.

Major J. D. Richardson, sovereign grand commander of the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite Masons, received a letter at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 25, from Mrs. W. S. Schley, saying that Rear Admiral Schley was ill and would be unable to attend the special communication of the order being held in Nashville.

Capt. Charles E. Hay, jr., judge advocate, Department of Texas, will avail himself of a six days' leave about Oct. 1, to make a flying trip to Decatur, Ill., for the purpose of meeting and accompanying Mrs. Hay and their infant son to Fort Sam Houston. Mrs. Hay has been spending the summer in Wequetonsing, Mich., and Chicago.

Post Comsy. Sergt. Arthur Fern, retired, has purchased a home on Harold street, near Boston avenue, Upper Fruitvale, a suburb of Oakland, Cal. Sergeant Fern's family have been living there for several months, and will always be pleased to receive any of their old Army friends. Their address is Diamond P.O., Alameda Co., Cal. Albert Fern, who enlisted as a naval apprentice in February last, is at present a third class signalman on the flagship Chicago.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Gardner, U.S.A., spent the months of July and August at the Lucca baths (Bagno di Lucca), Italy, going there from Florence to secure the benefit of the hot, alkaline spring-water, supposed to be a specific for complaints resulting from the presence of too much lithic acid in the system. Among the other patients at the spring was Capt. Fletcher-Vane, of the British army, who has recently published a volume containing some pungent criticisms upon the conduct of military affairs in South Africa during the Boer War.

Miss Mabel Clare Money, who has been selected to christen the battleship Mississippi when that vessel is launched in Philadelphia on Sept. 30, is the youngest daughter of the senior Senator from Mississippi, Hernando De Soto Money. She has spent most of her life in the national capital, owing to her father's long service in the House of Representatives, preceding his election to the Senate in 1897. She is a very accomplished violinist, having studied both here and abroad, and has been for several years a member of the Georgetown Orchestra.

General Chaffee and Captain Hutcheson arrived at the Metropole, London, England, a few days since from the Continent, and were to be followed by other officers of the American Army, who have been attending the French maneuvers. They speak highly of the efficiency of the French army, and warmly of the hospitality with which they have been entertained in France. They have been visiting points of interest in and near London, and will also make short journeys in England, but will not be entertained officially except by Ambassador Reid, at West Park, and Colonel Lee, who represented the British army with the American forces in Cuba in 1898 during the war with Spain.

An interesting photograph, taken in 1867 at Fort Sanders, near Laramie Station, Wyo., on the Union Pacific Railway, has been discovered. The picture shows Gen. U. S. Grant and his party while making a tour of the region. There are twenty figures, among them, besides General Grant, being Gen. William T. Sherman, Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Gen. John Gibbon, Gen. William S. Harney, Gen. Adam Slemmer, Brig. Gen. Frederick Dent, Brig. Gen. James C. Potter, Brig. Gen. Adam Kautz, Col. L. Cass Hunt and a number of women and children, wives and daughters of some of the officers named. The picture is an interesting souvenir of the early days of the great railroad that has transformed the old "Overland Route," that, in the '50's, was not traversed even by the mail in less than twenty-three days between St. Louis and San Francisco, into a highway of travel over which express trains pass in three days between Chicago and San Francisco.

Lieut. Col. L. W. Cooke, 26th Inf., who has been in charge of the recruiting station in Milwaukee since November, 1903, is preparing to return to his regiment next month. Colonel Cooke has many friends in Wisconsin. It was from that State that he enlisted in the 13th U.S. Infantry in 1862, at the age of fifteen, and this is his second tour as recruiting officer for Milwaukee. Probably Colonel Cooke possesses what no other soldier in the United States possesses, or has possessed from the foundation of the Government to the present. When his time expired, after the war, he was on duty in Washington. His company was hundreds of miles from Leavenworth, in Kansas, with ugly Indians in abundance this side of it. There was no likelihood of his having a chance to go to his company for months, and he needed to have his finals cashed. The Paymaster General told him that the only way he could get the cash was to have his company commander sign his finals and discharge certificate. His company commander was a thousand miles away and the way to him was beset by scalpers. After thinking the matter over the young man decided to lay his case before the Commander-in-Chief, President Johnson. The President received him kindly, looked his papers over carefully, signed "Andrew Johnson, commanding company," and handing them back, said: "I guess the Paymaster General will pay your finals now;" and he did.

Gen. D. J. Craigie, U.S.A., and Mrs. Craigie have returned to their apartment in the Rochambeau, Washington, D.C., from Elkton, Va.

Among the guests at the Grand Hotel, New York city, on Sept. 23, were Major J. O. Skinner, U.S.A., and Lieut. Col. H. E. Robinson, U.S.A.

A son, Allen Jackson Greenough, was born on Sept. 20 at the Presidio of San Francisco to Lieut. and Mrs. Ernest A. Greenough, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Mrs. Woodward, wife of Naval Constr. J. J. Woodward, U.S.N., has returned to Washington after a pleasant summer passed at the Lake Placid Club in the Adirondacks.

Comdr. C. W. Bartlett, U.S.N., who has been on duty in Boston, has been ordered to command the monitor Florida on Oct. 10, relieving Comdr. J. C. Fremont, who is ordered home.

The annual meeting for the election of officers of the U.S. Naval Institute will be held at Annapolis, Md., in the academic board room (Superintendent's office), on Friday, Oct. 13, 1905, at 8 p.m.

Major John C. White, U.S.A., retired, who has been recruiting officer at Marinette, Wis., the past six months, will be invited to read a paper for the Wisconsin Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the ensuing winter.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief of M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held in the hall of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Thirteenth and Locust streets, Philadelphia, Pa., on Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1905, at 10 a.m.

Mrs. and Miss Almy have left Narragansett Pier, where they passed the summer, and are now at Greenfield, Mass., visiting friends. They will visit Mrs. William E. Almy in Philadelphia before returning to their home, 1019 Vermont avenue, Washington, D.C.

Republicans in convention at White Plains, N.Y., Sept. 27, renominated Lieut. Col. J. Mayhew Wainwright, of the 12th N.Y., of Rye, for the Assembly, in the Second District, for a fifth term. Mr. Wainwright is a grandson of the late Bishop Wainwright, of the Episcopal Church.

Comdr. Ward P. Winchell, U.S.N., has been ordered to duty under the supervisors of naval auxiliaries at Baltimore, Md., for such duty as may be assigned him in that connection. His office will be in the National Marine Bank Building. Commander Winchell is an artist of no mean ability with the brush, and his work done at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington has received much praise from the critics.

Among those who attended the dance at Hotel Chamberlin, Fort Monroe, Va., from the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Sept. 23, were: Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Persons, U.S.N.; Mrs. A. B. Willits, Miss Lucy Quinby, Miss Jessie Willits, Miss Dorothy Kinkaid, Miss Virginia Willits, Miss Lizzie Allen, Miss Louise Taylor, Misses Pauline and Julia Persons, Mr. Tom Kinkaid, Captain Burton, U.S.M.C.; Dr. Vickery, U.S.N., and Dr. Tolfree, U.S.N.

Attorneys for the Federal government, in court at Chicago, Ill., Sept. 26, cross-examined former Capt. O. M. Carter, U.S.A., in the proceedings brought to compel Carter to turn over \$500,000 to the national Treasury. Special Examiner Richard Wynan is taking testimony which later will be referred to United States Judge Kohlsaat for consideration. The funds in controversy are in the hands of the Federal court, awaiting the decision of Judge Kohlsaat.

Comdr. Edwards F. Leiper, U.S.N., and his family have been visiting his sister, Mrs. Randolph Winslow, of Baltimore. They will return to Washington in the immediate future and intend making the capital city their permanent home for the future. Commander Leiper has but recently returned from his last tour of active service at Monte Cristi, Santo Domingo, where he had been placed in charge of the custom house and assisted in caring for the import duties of the Republic at that port.

At Fort Logan, Colo., Mrs. G. A. Purington is visiting her daughter, Mrs. P. H. McCook. Miss Armstrong, of Detroit, who has been the guest of Mrs. E. H. Browne, left for her home on Sept. 21. Capt. John G. Workizer, 2d Inf., left last week for Lincoln, Neb., to report at the University of Nebraska, for duty as commandant of cadets. His family will follow as soon as he is settled. Lieut. A. W. Gullion has taken quarters No. 23, and Lieutenant Caffery is sharing No. 3 with Lieutenants Campbell and Ederly.

Ex-Capt. W. F. Meeks, of the 26th U.S. Volunteers, and the 71st N.Y., is a candidate for the position of Third Deputy Police Commissioner of New York city. He is very highly recommended for the place, and among those who have personally endorsed him are Major Gen. C. F. Roe, of New York; Capt. J. T. Dickman, General Staff, U.S.A.; Capt. Frank A. Cook, Sub. Dept., U.S.A.; Col. W. G. Bates, 71st N.Y.; Col. E. Duffy, 69th N.Y.; Mr. John D. Crimmins, and others. Captain Meeks served with the 71st N.Y. in Cuba in 1898, and in the Philippines while captain in the 26th U.S. Volunteer Infantry; he also served as chief quartermaster and has received some excellent endorsements for efficient service. He was elected to the Assembly of New York in 1902, and there made clean records of service.

President George W. Rogers and Secretary George R. Brown of the Board of Trade of Little Rock, Ark., recently visited and inspected Fort Logan H. Roots by invitation of Col. A. C. Sharpe. They were greatly impressed with what they saw and are earnestly in favor of improving the post and connecting with Little Rock by steel railroad, which it is proposed to do as soon as a decision is rendered in a case now before the court. To a representative of the Arkansas Democrat Mr. Rogers said of his visit: "It was indeed a most agreeable surprise. The grounds are very picturesque and under the administration of Colonel Sharpe they are attractive beyond description. Notwithstanding that there are no cars, we found many people visiting and picnicking and enjoying the refreshing breezes. There was also a game of baseball in progress between the soldiers and a civilian team, which was being witnessed by a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. No city in the country has a more attractive suburb than has Little Rock in Fort Root. We found the new administration building nearly finished, a handsome two-story brick, and the foundation finished and brick work under way on the extensive edifice to be used as the gymnasium. We also visited the site for the new barracks, between the present barracks and the officers' quarters, for which the contract has not yet been let, and were also advised that nothing has yet been done toward commencing work on the new set of captain's quarters. An addition to the guardhouse is to be built at a cost of \$5,400, and we understand that Colonel Sharpe looks with favor on the building of an officers' clubhouse."

Mrs. Merriam, wife of Paymr. John H. Merriam, U. S.N., is at Hot Springs, Va., from Narragansett, where she passed the summer.

Mrs. Davidson, widow of Gen. J. W. Davidson, has returned to Washington, D.C., and is located with her daughter, Mrs. Hoppin.

Capt. Harry L. Jones, U.S.A., retired, called upon Milwaukee friends a few days since. Captain Jones contemplates a business engagement in Chicago.

Major W. A. Shunk, 8th Cav., has met with great success in his assignment to St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wis. But that is not surprising.

A daughter was born to the wife of Mr. Ronald Theodore Lyman, of Boston, Mass., on Aug. 12. Mrs. Lyman is the daughter of Col. James Parker, 13th U.S. Cav.

Lieut. General Stoessel, who commanded the Russian forces at Port Arthur, it is reported from Moscow, is suffering from a stroke of paralysis, which effects his entire left side. General Stoessel's condition had slightly improved on Sept. 29.

We are informed of the death at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, on Sept. 20, 1905, of Martina C., eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jose M. Yznaga, of Washington, D.C., and sister of Mrs. James Regan, wife of Lieut. James Regan, 14th Inf.

Gen. R. H. Pratt, U.S.A., who resides in Denver, Colo., and was formerly superintendent of the Carlisle Indian school, has been appointed assistant receiver, in connection with the affairs of the Western Bank and the Denver Savings Bank, which failed recently.

The social world of Washington is congratulating itself upon the retention for the coming winter of Med. Insp. Walter A. McClurg, U.S.N. His detachment from duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery is for a transfer to the Marine Barracks at headquarters.

Speaking of the article in the New York Times by Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U.S.A., on "Military Education and Making of a Citizen," Town Topics says: "Few men in the Army are more studious or better read, not only upon Army questions, but generally on subjects of human interest, or write better than Colonel Heistand."

Among those who accompanied the Panama Canal Commission, which left New York on Sept. 28, were: Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, U.S.N.; Col. O. H. Ernst, U.S.A.; C. H. Darling, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A.; Gen. Henry L. Abbot, U.S.A.; Capt. John C. Oakes, U.S.A., secretary.

The War Department has received the resignation of Captain and Assistant Surgeon L. P. Williamson. Captain Williamson gives as his reason for resigning the fact that remuneration for professional services is much greater in civil life than in the Army. He states that he has a great love for the Army, but deems it expedient for him to resign and engage in private practice.

Mrs. Casper Hauzer Conrad and daughter, Miss Violet Blossom Conrad, have taken quarters for the winter at 104 Madison avenue, New York city. Miss Conrad is with "The Catch of the Season" company, now playing at Daly's Theater, being one of the "Gibson Girls" so prominently featured in the very pretty, new "musical play" with which Mr. Frohman has provided Miss Edna May this season.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, U.S.N., has concluded to make Washington his permanent home. His family will be established in his new residence within a short time. Mrs. Barker will be a welcome addition to the already unusually agreeable naval circle of the capital, and as she has already made the acquaintance of Washington, her return will be hailed with pleasure by a wide circle of admirers.

Dr. Taylor Boyd Dixon, son of Med. Dir. William S. Dixon, U.S.N., has returned to Washington after a summer on the Lakes, bass fishing. Dr. Dixon also passed a considerable portion of his outing on Lake Ontario and Chaumont Bay, as the guest of the Bovies at their summer home at "Utowna," on Chaumont Bay, N.Y. Medical Director Dixon is in charge of the U.S. Naval Dispensary, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Victor Blue, U.S.N., has been detached from the Bennington and ordered home, where he will remain during a prolonged sick leave made necessary by reason of a serious operation performed at the Naval Hospital at the Mare Island Navy Yard. Lieutenant Blue entered the Naval Academy from South Carolina and was graduated in 1887 as a cadet engineer, afterward exchanging into the line. He was born in North Carolina.

Edward Murphy, a fireman attached to the U.S. receiving ship Franklin, met death in the river off the navy yard wall, Norfolk, Va., Sept. 18. Murphy attempted to step from a tugboat to a barge and missed his footing. In falling he struck his head, as was shown by blood stains, and it is probable that he was rendered unconscious. The body was recovered Sept. 19 and was interred with military honors in the naval cemetery.

After his summer vacation Capt. Charles A. Curtis, U.S.A., professor of military science and tactics at the Wisconsin State University, is again active in looking after the interests of the young men of that now famous educational institution. The present season will be a very busy one for the captain, the attendance being much greater than ever before. Captain Curtis has given universal satisfaction in his exacting position with Wisconsin varsity.

Chaplain George D. Rice, 27th U.S. Inf., on duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., announces that Mr. Richard Little will tell the soldiers of Fort Sheridan, Ill., his experiences with both armies in Manchuria at an illustrated lecture on Oct. 2 in the general mess hall. Mr. Little was a war correspondent during the recent war. The views with which he illustrates his lecture were taken by himself, in action. Mr. Little and Mrs. H. C. Chadbourne present the evening's entertainment to the post free of any cost.

One of the busiest retired Army officers in the Middle West is Gen. Charles King, of Milwaukee. Besides performing with much ability the duties involved in an assignment with the Missouri National Guard, he often visits and keeps two sharp military eyes on the youngsters at St. John's Military Academy; does an immense amount of writing for publication, a good deal of public speaking, not to mention no small amount of secret society work. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and for years has been King Darius in Wisconsin Consistory.

A unique challenge recently sent from Fort Hamilton indicates that some baseball enthusiasm exists there among the officers. It reads as follows: "The Fort Hamilton Cannon Ball Tossers to The Dyker Meadow Golf Ball Swatters: Greeting. Whereas, it hath appeared to the officers at this post that we can meet the Dykers on a common ground in a contest of skill, therefore, Be It Known, that they do hereby challenge the aforesaid Dyker Meadow Golf Ball Swatters to a game of base-

ball on the afternoon of Saturday, Sept. 30, on the parade ground at Fort Hamilton. All paraphernalia except personal clothing, to include liniment, ambulances, surgeons, etc., will be provided by the Cannon Ball Tossers, and therefore do they say no more, but stand with arms akimbo, awaiting the result of this challenge. Very defiantly, Tiemann N. Horn, Chief Tossers, Sept. 13, 1905, Fort Hamilton, N.Y." Up to time of going to press, the Golf Ball Swatters had failed to accept, on account of their Yale battery being absent.

The 10th Cavalry polo team made a fine record in Colorado this season, and it has lifted everything it found worth taking. The dashing raiders secured the Devereaux cup at Glenwood Springs, the Foxhall Keene cup at Colorado Springs, and at Denver on Sept. 20 won the Phipps cup in the contest on the turf at the grounds of the Denver Country Club. The contest was a fitting ending to the Colorado campaign. No better polo was ever seen in the West. Though the Army team won, it did not see a time during the whole hour of play that it dared overlook a chance of let-up for a single second. The Colorado Springs men were keyed up to their highest pitch, determined to win if possible. Heavier than their Army opponents, mounted on mettlesome and well-schooled ponies, the Springs men did not abandon hope until the end of time was signaled by a succession of bugle blasts. The final score was: Tenth Cavalry, 9 3-4; Springs, 7. The teams were closely matched. The game was won on superior team work, the passing of the ball from player to player being the distinguishing feature of the Army play. The cup won by the "Army" was offered by Lawrence C. Phipps, of Denver, and is a handsome trophy. It must be won three times by one team to become its property.

ENGINEER SCHOOL AT WEST POINT IN 1779.

In the Centennial of the U.S.M.A., Vol. I, p. 204, it was shown that an Engineer school was in operation at West Point during the year 1780. It occupied buildings on the plain whose situation is given on the map there reproduced. The subsequent history of that school, which was the parent of the U.S. Military Academy, is given in the volume cited.

The Library, U.S.M.A., has just come into possession of a Ms. Orderly Book kept at West Point during July and August, 1779, into which is copied the regulations for the Corps of Engineers and for the Sappers and Miners established by the Board of War under date of March 20, 1779. These were promulgated in orders from General Washington, whose headquarters were at Moore's House, West Point, from July 25 to Nov. 28 of that year. Brigadier General du Portail, chief engineer, was at headquarters during part of this period (in early August for instance). Following are extracts from these regulations. The italics are not in the original.

Headquarters, Aug. 3, 1779.

Regulations for the Corps of Engineers, continued:

Headquarters, Moore's House, Aug. 3, 1779.

Regulations for the Corps of Sappers and Miners, continued:

Fifteenthly: The commandant of the Corps of Engineers shall take the most effectual and expeditious method to have the sappers and miners instructed in their duties, and as probably the officers of the companies whose talents and acquirements fit them for the profession will be appointed engineers, the commandant of the Corps of Engineers shall form a plan of instruction which being approved by the Board of War and Commander-in-Chief shall be carried into execution.

Sixteenthly: The commandant of the Corps of Engineers shall appoint an Engineer or Engineers whom he shall judge best qualified to read lectures on fortifications proper for towns, or the field, on the manner of adapting fortifications to different grounds and positions, to regulate their extent according to the number of men intended to be covered, upon attack and defense, upon the use of mines and their construction, upon the manner of forming plans, reconnoitering a country, and choosing and laying out and fortifying a camp.

The foregoing regulations were, beyond a doubt, drafted by General du Portail and approved by Washington before they were approved by the Board of War on March 20, 1779. They were promulgated by Washington in orders July 30, 1779. The birthday of the Military Academy at West Point is then March 20, 1779.

EDWARD S. HOLDEN.

West Point, Sept. 20.

THE LAW AS TO INTERNED SHIPS.

(From the N.Y. Maritime Register.)

The "Ownership of Interned Ships" is the title of an article in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL said in Washington to be by a naval officer of high rank, and it illustrates the lack of legal knowledge in the Navy, and the need for professors of law. This official thinks "there is no reason why the Japanese should have foregone the demand" for said ships, and that "the argument is invincible as to the right of the victors to these interned ships." He then says what proves just the reverse: "Persons and ships bear the same relation under similar circumstances." They do. Fugitives from one country to another cannot be extradited for political offenses.

Upon the return of peace the Russians in Manila could go where they would, if the United States permitted, taking their property with them. Persons and ships that escape to a foreign power with which a warring nation is at peace are beyond the reach of the assailant unless it goes to war with the nation into which the fugitives have fled. The only international requirement is that the fugitives shall not use their asylum as a base for a new attack.

The United States is, in this case, the one who is really entitled to the persons and property that have sought the protection of its laws and territory. To which one of a number of nations at peace it in comity gives them, is not the business of any other nation. The Russian fugitives, in giving up the obligations of a Russian at war with Japan, and in clutching at the rights and immunities of an American, obviously lost the corresponding Russian rights and assumed the obligations of an American.

The naval writer amusingly instances the naval absence of skill at legal discrimination by maintaining that contraband of war is as much the subject of prize in the midst of the United States as one of its merchant vessels on the high seas. "As well might the Russians," he says, "have claimed that if one of their vessels had been disabled and taken in tow by a neutral vessel the victorious

pursuers could not demand rendition of the enemy's vessel, because in tow of a neutral vessel."

Much truer and abler, and a reflection of the best current naval thought, is an editorial in the same paper on the need of a merchant marine. The writer of this editorial has a knowledge of subsidies and a charming style very suggestive of Mr. Marvin's "American Merchant Marine."

TACTICAL DECISIONS.

Capt. Harold L. Jackson, 1st U.S. Inf., recently requested a decision on the following movements in the Infantry Drill Regulations:

1. A company or battalion being in line of squads extended order and the command *By the right (left) flank*, 2. *March*, being given, how is it executed by each squad?

2. A company or battalion, being in line of squads extended order and the command *To the rear, March*, being given, how is it executed by each squad?

3. What is the position of the saber of the commanding officer of a company at battalion parade when the major commands *Close ranks, March*?

The Acting Chief of Staff of the Army makes the following interpretations of the paragraphs in question:

1. The first question is governed by the second clause of paragraph 23, which says: "A line of squads advances, halts, moves to a flank or to the rear, * * * by the same commands, and in a similar manner as a company in close order." The command 1. *By the right (left) flank*, 2. *March*, is a proper one to give to a company in close order only in case the company is marching, and is consequently proper to be given to a line of squads only in case the line is marching. The line of squads would execute it "in a similar manner as a company in close order" would execute it: that is, each squad would execute the movement "*By the right (left) flank*."

2. The answer to the second question follows from the preceding: that is, each squad would execute the movement "to the rear." The command is a proper one to be given to a line of squads only in case it is marching.

Note.—While the commands given in questions one and two are appropriate to a line of squads when on the march, preferable commands would be *Squads right or Squads right about*, assimilating paragraphs 178 and 191, Infantry Drill Regulations.

3. The saber of a company commander is at the order just prior to the major's command, 1. *Close ranks*, 2. *March*, at battalion parade. The paragraph at the bottom of page 157, Infantry Drill Regulations, prescribes that the officers "resume their posts and order saber."

The experiences of the war in the Far East have led to modifications of the German infantry drill. The command "Auf!" or "Rise" will not in future be given to the firing line before the assault, so that the attention of the enemy may not be directed to the intended movement. Dense lines of skirmishers are not to be deployed at great distances, because to do this would be to expose the troops to useless losses, while thinner lines can develop sufficient fire power. At these considerable distances the lines of skirmishers are to progress according to the power of the enemy's fire, sections of the line making rushes which may extend to a hundred paces. If the enemy's fire should be very violent small fractions are to rush forward for a distance of thirty or forty paces, or even single men may advance one after the other, the men bending low or even crawling, and regularity in the advances is to be avoided. Section leaders are not necessarily to be in advance of their sections in all circumstances, and, as much as possible, the reinforcement of the firing line is to be concealed from the adversary, so that its assaults may have a character of surprise. It is not absolutely indispensable for the men to lie down at a range of 300 or 400 meters in order to execute a substantial fire. The firing line should keep in movement while continuing its fire, embodying its supports, and finally assaulting with the bayonet. The reserves are to adopt formations which will guarantee them as much as possible from loss. They may form thin lines or open files, in which they must be exercised, or they may advance in swarms. Every unit placed in the first line must know the object in view, and to what point its efforts are to be directed.

Company H, 26th Inf. (two officers and fifty-nine enlisted men), arrived at Fort McIntosh, Texas, for station on Sept. 27.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

S.O., SEPT. 28, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Colwyn E. Hampton, 21st Inf., relieved treatment Army General Hospital, San Francisco; proceed on transport Nov. 6 to Philippine Islands and join his regiment. Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Ralph H. Leavitt, 28th Inf.

First Class Sergt. Harry S. Robinson, Signal Corps, will be sent to Benicia Barracks, Cal., for duty in Co. F, Signal Corps. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

G.O. 156, SEPT. 21, 1905, WAR DEPT.

General Orders, No. 60, H.Q.A., A.G.O., June 25, 1902, and Pars. 77 and 122, G.O. No. 115, W.D., June 27, 1904, are hereby revoked, and the boards therein provided for will hereafter be constituted as prescribed in this order.

2. Artillery Board.—Such Artillery officers as may be designated by the War Department shall constitute the Artillery Board, with station at Fort Monroe, Va., to which may be referred from time to time all subjects pertaining to Artillery upon which the War Department or the Chief of Artillery may desire the board's opinion and recommendations. For the information of the commanding officer, Fort Monroe, Va., all correspondence with the Artillery Board shall be conducted through him, also through the Chief of Artillery, who in each case shall be furnished with a duplicate copy of the board's action. The recorder of the Artillery Board will keep a separate record of its proceedings.

3. Torpedo Board.—Such Artillery officers as may be designated by the War Department shall constitute the Torpedo Board, with station at Fort Totten, N.Y., to which may be referred from time to time all subjects pertaining to submarine defense and the use and care of power plants upon which the War Department or the Chief of Artillery may desire the board's opinion and recommendations. For the information of the commanding officer, Fort Totten, N.Y., all correspondence with the Torpedo Board shall be conducted through him, also through the Chief of Artillery, who in each case shall be

furnished with a duplicate copy of the board's action. The recorder of the Torpedo Board will keep a separate record of its proceedings.

4. Field Artillery Board.—Such Artillery officers as may be designated by the War Department shall constitute the Field Artillery Board, with station at Fort Riley, Kas., to which may be referred from time to time all subjects pertaining to Field Artillery upon which the War Department or the Chief of Artillery may desire the board's opinion and recommendations. For the information of the commanding officer, Fort Riley, Kas., and of the commanding officer of the Artillery subpost, Fort Riley, Kas., all correspondence with the Field Artillery Board shall be conducted through them, also through the Chief of Artillery, who in each case shall be furnished with a duplicate copy of the board's action. The recorder of the Field Artillery Board will keep a separate record of its proceedings. (104923, M.S.O.)

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. C. BATES, Major Gen., Acting Chief of Staff.

G.O. 157, SEPT. 22, 1905, WAR DEPT.
Announces that the custody and control of the naval reservation at Cebu, Island of Cebu, Philippine Islands, was, on July 5, 1905, formally transferred to the War Department for military purposes, excepting the present site of the Navy coal pile, which is to be retained for the exclusive use of the Navy Department.

G.O. 158, SEPT. 23, 1905, WAR DEPT.

Par. 49, G.O. No. 197, W.D., Dec. 31, 1904, is amended to read as follows:

Shoulder Belts.

49. For the Chief Signal Officer.—For full dress, a shoulder belt of red Russia leather having four stripes of gold embroidery, with field glass case attached.

For all other officers of the Signal Corps.—For full dress, a shoulder belt corresponding to their waist belt, with field glass case attached.

All as per sealed patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General. (104943, M.S.O.)

II. The following Executive Order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Executive Order.

The presentation of a Medal of Honor to an officer or enlisted man in the military service, awarded under the joint resolution of Congress approved July 12, 1862, and the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, will always be made with formal and impressive ceremonial.

The recipient will, when practicable, be ordered to Washington, D.C., and the presentation will be made by the President, as Commander-in-Chief, or by such representative as the President may designate.

When not practicable to have the presentation at Washington, the details of time, place and ceremony will be prescribed by the Chief of Staff for each case.

On campaign, the presentation will be made by the division or higher commander.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. C. BATES, Major Gen., Acting Chief of Staff.

G.O. 159, SEPT. 25, 1905, WAR DEPT.

So much of G.O. No. 131, Aug. 8, 1905, War Department, as publishes the findings of a general court-martial in the case of 2d Lieut. Morris C. Foote, 28th Inf., is amended and corrected so as to read as follows: Findings: Charge I.—Of the first and second specifications, "Not guilty." Of the charge, "Not guilty."

Charge II.—Of the first specification, "Guilty, except the word 'September,' and of the excepted word not guilty." Of the second and third specifications, "Guilty." Of the charge, "Guilty."

Charge III.—Of the first and second specifications, "Not guilty." Of the third specification, "Guilty, excepting the words and figures 'the 4th of March,' substituting therefor wherever found the words and figures 'the 15th of February.' Of the excepted words not guilty and of the substituted words guilty."

Of the fourth and fifth specifications, "Guilty." Of the sixth specification, "Guilty, except the words 'to investigate said deficit,' and of the excepted words not guilty." Of the charge, "Guilty."

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. C. BATES, Major Gen., Acting Chief of Staff.

G.O. 160, SEPT. 26, 1905, WAR DEPT.

Whenever a civilian physician is summoned to take charge of a case of disease of an officer or an enlisted man at any garrisoned post or in the families of officers, enlisted men, or civilian employees thereof, the patient or responsible person will at the same time so inform the commanding officer, who will notify the post surgeon. It will thereupon be the duty of the surgeon to ascertain, if possible, from the attending physician or by personal examination of the patient if deemed necessary, the nature of the disease and, if it proves to be infectious and a source of danger to the garrison, he will retain supervision of the case and be responsible for all measures of isolation, prevention, and disinfection. If an officer or enlisted man be the patient it will be the duty of the surgeon in any case to report the nature of the disease to the post commander in order that the latter may, if the interest of the service demands it, require the patient to be placed under charge of the post surgeon.

Any violation of this order by a civilian resident will subject him to removal from the post. (105004, M.S.O.)

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. C. BATES, Major Gen., Acting Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR 48, SEPT. 15, 1905, WAR DEPT.

Revoques Par. I, Circular No. 8, W.D., Feb. 10, 1904, and Par. II, Circular No. 2, W.D., Jan. 16, 1905, relating to lubricants, and announces that "light slushing oil" is superior to the petrolatum and vaseline heretofore prescribed for use in protecting all unpainted surfaces of steel and iron on guns, gun carriages, and other parts of the armament, and that this oil will hereafter be issued by the Ordnance Department instead of petrolatum and vaseline. The order also gives instruction relative to its use.

CIRCULAR 51, SEPT. 22, 1905, WAR DEPT.

All quartermaster's supplies furnished to and used by a paymaster will hereafter be carried on the returns of the quartermaster nearest to the paymaster's station, the paymaster giving a memorandum receipt therefor.

When an officer of the Pay Department changes station he will turn in to the quartermaster holding his memorandum receipt such of the quartermaster's property as he may not desire to take with him to his new station, and have his receipt credited accordingly.

The memorandum receipt covering the property taken away will be sent to the quartermaster nearest the new station with invoices and receipts therefor. Upon receipt of the same he will obtain a new memorandum receipt from the paymaster covering the property issued to the latter and then cancel the old receipt.

A paymaster changing station will take with him only those articles of quartermaster's supplies required for his personal use and approval by the chief paymaster, such as dating stamps, seals, etc. (105337, M.S.O.)

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. C. BATES, Major Gen., Acting Chief of Staff.

G.O. 25, SEPT. 14, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Announces the dates for the service Artillery practice of the Coast Artillery companies with the pieces and carriages.

G.O. 26, SEPT. 22, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Lieut. Col. Henry E. Robinson, military secretary, having reported, Capt. William J. Glasgow, 13th Cav., A.D.C., is relieved from temporary duty as acting military secretary, and Lieut. Colonel Robinson is announced as military secretary of the division.

CIRCULAR 31, SEPT. 18, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

In reference to Par. 24, G.O. No. 33, W.D., c.s., and Section XV, G.O. No. 122, W.D., c.s., information is given that the explosive for firing mines has not yet been procured. Enough to comply with requirements will be shipped to the various Artillery engineers without requisition. No mine firing will be done at posts until a torpedo planter has once visited the post subsequent to the publication of G.O. No. 93, W.D., c.s.

By command of Major General Wade:

JOHN B. KERR, colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR 34, SEPT. 27, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

The following announcement of the policy of the office of the Chief of Artillery in reference to installation of and repairs to fire control material is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Under the policy of this office as defined in a memorandum to the Chief of Engineers, dated August 4, 1904, and concurred in by the Chief Signal Officer and the Chief of Engineers, it is proposed—

"First, to provide every fire command and every battery now constructed with a temporary fire control system sufficient for drill and practice.

"Second, to take up districts in the order of their importance, considered both commercially and strategically, and to provide them with a complete permanent equipment, the number of districts equipped each year to be determined by the amount of the appropriations made for this purpose each year by Congress and the allotment made thereunder by the Secretary of War.

"In providing the temporary equipment the policy is to simply maintain existing equipment and to make only such additions as are absolutely necessary to drill and practice under the new provisional drill regulations. It is not proposed to make substitutions except in case of unserviceable material."

By command of Major General Wade:

JOHN B. KERR, Col., General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 54, SEPT. 9, 1905, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Co. F, Signal Corps, will stand relieved from duty at Benicia Barracks, Cal., on Oct. 5, 1905, and will proceed to San Francisco under command of 1st Lieut. William M. Goodale, Signal Corps, in time to report, on board the Army transport to leave this port on that date for Manila, P.I., to relieve Company E, Signal Corps, which upon arrival in this city will proceed to and take station at Benicia Barracks, California.

G.O. 55, SEPT. 14, 1905, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Headquarters and Companies C and D, 1st Battalion of Engineers, will, upon arrival at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., about Sept. 25, proceed as soon as possible, to take temporary stations as follows:

Headquarters and one company, to be selected by the battalion commander, at Fort McDowell, and Depot of Recruiting and Casuals, Angel Island, Cal., the remaining company at Department Rifle Range, Point Bonita, Cal., relieving Companies B and C, 4th Infantry, who, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary station.

Headquarters 1st Battalion and Companies B, C and D, 4th Infantry, will be held in readiness to take station at Alcatraz Island, Cal., and Co. A, of that regiment, to take station at Fort Mason, Cal., relieving the 13th Infantry at those stations. The exact date of these movements will be communicated from these headquarters at a later date.

G.O. 56, SEPT. 15, 1905, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

So much of G.O. No. 46, Aug. 4, 1905, D. Cal., as relieves Troop K, 4th Cav., from duty in this department in time to embark on the transport scheduled to leave this port on or about Nov. 6, 1905, is modified so as to relieve this troop in time to sail on Dec. 5, 1905. (Sept. 15, D. Cal.)

The troops of the 4th Cavalry now in the Yosemite, the Sequoia and the General Grant National Parks will stand relieved from further duty therein on the dates hereinafter designated and will proceed by marching to their station, the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., where they will make necessary preparations for departure to the Philippine Islands under the provisions of orders heretofore issued: Troop L, on Sept. 25, 1905; Troop M, on Oct. 10, 1905; Troop K, on Nov. 1, 1905.

Squadron Sergt. Major Frank W. Sapp, 4th Cav., now on duty in the Yosemite National Park, will proceed with Troop M to his station, the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty.

G.O. 18, AUG. 30, 1905, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

Publishes the best records made in each event in the field day exercises for the month of July, at the various posts in the department:

Standing of all organizations in the department which have made fifty per cent. average or better in the field day exercises for the month of July, 1905:

Organization	Per cent. Individual Record	Per cent. Team Record	Average per cent.
Troop G, 5th Cav.	12.02	100	56.01
Co. E, 29th Inf.	96.5	100	98.25
Co. H, 29th Inf.	73.3	60	66.66
Co. K, 29th Inf.	84	86.66	85.33
Co. M, 29th Inf.	96	73.33	84.66
Troop I, 5th Cav.	10.4	100	55.2
Co. L, 2d Inf.	46.66	66.66	56.66
Co. H, 2d Inf.	100	6.66	53.33
Troop L, 5th Cav.	12.06	100	56.03
Troop K, 5th Cav.	17.00	90	53.80

Other organizations in the department, having made less than fifty per cent. average, are not included in the above table.

G.O. 22, SEPT. 20, 1905, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Troop D, 4th Cav., will, upon arrival at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., of the headquarters, band and one squadron, 14th Cav., stand relieved from duty in this department and proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for embarkation on a transport sailing from that city for the Philippine Islands.

G.O. 19, SEPT. 20, 1905, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Capt. William Elliott, commissary, having reported, is announced as chief commissary of the department, relieving Col. Henry B. Osgood, assistant commissary general.

G.O. 22, SEPT. 6, 1905, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Publishes the results of post athletic contests, held at the various posts in this department during the month of August, 1905.

G.O. 43, SEPT. 22, 1905, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Lieut. Col. Charles J. Crane, Military Secretary's Department, having reported, is announced as military secretary of the division.

First Lieut. Gilbert C. Smith, 2d Cav., aide-de-camp, is relieved from duty as acting military secretary of the division.

G.O. 21, SEPT. 21, 1905, PACIFIC DIVISION.

Publishes regulations for the conduct of post and garrison schools.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Daniel A. Frederick, military secretary, is relieved from duty in the Military Secretary's Department, to take effect upon his arrival at San Francisco. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of military secretaries are ordered: Col. George Andrews from duty as military secretary of the Pacific Division, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply

with this order, and will proceed on the transport to sail from San Francisco, Cal., on or about Nov. 6, 1905, to Manila, for duty as military secretary of the division, relieving Col. William A. Simpson. Colonel Simpson will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about Dec. 15, 1905, to San Francisco for duty as military secretary of that department. Major John V. White is relieved from duty as military secretary of the Department of Mindanao, and will proceed to San Francisco for further orders. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted Lieut. Col. Henry E. Robinson, military secretary. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Oct. 25, 1905, is granted Capt. William S. Scott, Q.M. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

Post. Q.M. Sergt. Chas. Gilmore, Fort Grant, Ariz. T., upon withdrawal of the troops from that post, will be sent to Fort Greble, R.I., for duty during the absence of Post Q.M. Sergt. Max Sebold. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Sam F. Bottoms, commissary, having reported his arrival at San Francisco, will report in person to Major Charles R. Krauthoff, purchasing commissary at San Francisco, Cal., for duty as an assistant in his office. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1905, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Capt. Frederick H. Pomeroy, S.D. (Sept. 15, D.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Ludwig Nissen will proceed to the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Sept. 8, D. Cal.)

Post Cmsy. Sergt. Alton B. Ames, Fort McIntosh, Tex., will be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco on or about Nov. 6, 1905, to relieve a post commissary sergeant whose tour of duty in that division has expired. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

Post Cmsy. Sergt. Samuel H. Edwards, Yosemite National Park, Cal., when his services are no longer required at that post, will be sent to Fort McIntosh, Tex. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

Post Cmsy. Sergt. Knud Boberg will be sent to Fort Apache, Ariz. T., to relieve Post Cmsy. Sergt. Fred Higgins, who will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and from there to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco about Nov. 6, 1905. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Frank T. Woodbury, asst. surg. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles R. Reynolds, asst. surg., will report in person on Thursday, Oct. 5, 1905, to Major William H. Arthur, surg., president of the examining board at the Army Medical Museum building, Washington, D.C., for examination to determine his fitness for advancement. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

The following named assistant surgeons will report in person on the dates specified to Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, deputy surgeon general, president of the examining board at the Army General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination for advancement: Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1905.—1st Lieuts. Frank C. Baker, William E. Vose and Frank T. Woodbury; Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1905.—1st Lieuts. Frederick A. Dale, James F. Edwards and Walter C. Chidester; Friday, Dec. 29, 1905.—1st Lieut. Allie W. Williams. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

Contract Surg. George S. Wallace, U.S.A., will proceed from Waynesburg, Pa., to Cayey, Porto Rico, for duty. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

Contract Surg. George B. Jones will proceed from Indianapolis, Ind., to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport about Oct. 5, 1905, for Manila, for duty. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

So much of Par. 14, S.O. 162, July 15, W.D., as relates to Contract Surgs. Roger P. Ames and Oscar F. Davis, is revoked. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1905, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Contract Surg. James Reagles, Fort Keogh, Mont. (Sept. 22, D.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of contract surgeons, United States Army, are ordered: Contract Surg. Oscar F. Davis from duty at Fort De Soto, Fla., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty; Contract Surg. Roger P. Ames from further duty at Fort McIntosh, Texas, and when his services are no longer required at Jackson Barracks, La., will proceed to Fort St. Philip, La., for duty, relieving Contract Surg. George W. Daywalt, who will proceed to Fort DeSoto, Fla., for duty. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Charles V. Thorp, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for temporary duty, and will return to his proper station when his services are no longer required at that post. (Sept. 26, D.E.)

The following named contract surgeons now in Washington, D.C., will report Oct. 2, 1905, to Col. Charles L. Heilmann, Asst. Surg. Gen., president of the faculty of the Army Medical School, for a course of instruction at that school: Sidney L. Scott, Charles E. Freeman, Albert H. Wilton, and Henry J. Nichols. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

The following named contract surgeons will proceed from the places set opposite their respective names to Washington, D.C., and report Oct. 2, 1905, to Col. Charles L. Heilmann, Asst. Surg. Gen., president of the faculty of the Army Medical School, for a course of instruction at that school: Albert G. Love, Memphis, Tenn.; Omar W. Pinkston, Fort Mansfield, R.I.; Lucius L. Hopwood, Philadelphia, Penn.; Hermon E. Hasseltine, Baltimore, Md.; John R. Hicks, Warrenton, Va.; Howard A. Reed, Milford, Penn.; Ferdinand Schmitter, Baltimore, Md.; Mathew A. Reasoner, Morrisonville, Ill.; Thomas F. Dubhig, Des Moines, Iowa; Oswald F. Henning, Chicago, Ill.; Laurence P. Desmond, Elizabeth, N.J.; Harold W. Jones, St. Louis, Mo.; Henry B. McIntyre, Randolph, Vt.; and Louis H. Hanson, New York City, N.Y. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

First Lieut. William Roberts, Asst. Surg., will report on Oct. 3, 1905, to Major Charles Richard, surgeon, president of the board of medical officers at Governors Island, N.Y., for examination to determine his fitness for tropical service. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

Dental Surg. Croxton L. Rion will proceed from Paris, Ky., to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport to sail about Oct. 5, 1905, for Manila, for duty. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Charles E. MacDonald will proceed from Liberty, N.Y., to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport to sail from the latter place on or about Oct. 5. Capt. James S. Wilson, asst. surg., is granted leave for twenty-one days, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander. (Sept. 18, D.G.)

Capt. Deane C. Howard, asst. surg., will report in person Oct. 10, 1905, to Major William H. Arthur, surg., president of the examining board at the Army Medical Museum, Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion. (Sept. 27, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edmund D. Shortlidge, asst. surg., Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., is extended one month. (Sept. 27, W.D.)

The following transfers of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, now at San Francisco, Cal., are made: Sergt. First Class Lyell R. Stewart, transport Sheridan, to the transport Thomas; Sergt. First Class Harry Meade, transport Thomas to the transport Sheridan. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

So much of Par. 13, S.O. 181, W.D., Aug. 7, 1905, as directs that Sergt. First Class George C. Van Sickle, H. C., be sent to Manila, "by the first available transport," is amended to read, "by the transport leaving San Francisco on or about Nov. 5, 1906." (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class George Kilemud, H.C., from duty in the Philippine Division at such time as will enable him to be sent to San Francisco on the transport leaving Manila on or about March 15, 1906. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles Y. Brownlee, asst. surg., will report at Cuartel de Espana, Manila, for duty. Contract Surg. Henry M. Hall will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. Contract Surg. Preston S. Kellogg will proceed to Fort William McKinley for duty. (Aug. 15, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. John P. Adams, H.C., stationed at Fort DeSoto, Fla., is detailed to assist in the instruction of the Hospital detachments at the encampments of the organized militia of Florida, during October, 1905, and will proceed to Orlando, Fla., in time to arrive at the encampment of the 2d Infantry, Oct. 3. (Sept. 22, A.D.)

Sergt. Wilfred Bishop, H.C., having been tried by a G.C.M. at Camp J. P. Story, Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, and found not guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (two specifications), in violation of the 62d Article of War, was acquitted. The acquittal was approved and Sergeant Bishop returned to duty. (Sept. 20, D.T.)

Sergts. Carlin H. Whitsell, Joel R. Baker, Charles Strebel, James E. Hague, Signal Corps, will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., for duty. (Sept. 13, D. Cal.)

Sergt. First Class Walter Blumenthal, H.C., Army Medical School, will report to the C.O., Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty with Co. A, Hospital Corps. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Charles L. Leonard, H.C., Manila, from further duty in the Philippines and will be sent by the first available transport to San Francisco, Cal. (Sept. 27, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about Sept. 15, 1905, is granted Major Beecher B. Ray, paymaster, Chicago, Ill. (Sept. 14, D. Lakes.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. Meriwether L. Walker, C.E., is relieved from duty with the 2d Battalion of Engineers and at the post of Washington Barracks, D.C., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as commanding officer of Co. D, and of the detachment composed of Companies C and D, 1st Battalion of Engineers. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Walter G. Penfield, O.D., will make not to exceed one visit to each of the following groups of sea-coast fortifications on business pertaining to the inspection of armament and the work of the mechanics engaged thereon: Fort Foster, Me.; Fort Constitution and Fort Stark, N.H.; Fort Banks, Fort Heath, Fort Strong, Fort Standish, Fort Warren, Fort Revere, Fort Andrews and Fort Rodman, Mass.; Fort Adams, Fort Wetherill, Fort Greble and Fort Getty, R.I.; Fort Mansfield, R.I.; Fort H. G. Wright, Fort Terry and Fort Michie, N.Y. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Taylor, O.D., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty as chief ordnance officer Department of Lakes. (Sept. 27, W.D.)

Corporal of Ordnance Charles Shuler will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Par. 17, S.O. 217, W.D., Sept. 19, 1905, relating to Sergt. Michael Doran, Signal Corps, is revoked. (Sept. 22, W.D.) Major Eugene O. Fechet, Signal Corps, in addition to his duties as chief signal officer, Department of the Missouri, is assigned to the command of Fort Omaha, Neb. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

Master Signal Electrician Harry W. Chadwick, Signal Corps, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty in connection with the signal school at that post. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

Sergt. Arthur B. Crane, Signal Corps, having reported, will proceed without delay to Seattle, Wash., for duty. (Sept. 13, D. Cal.)

Capt. Henry S. Hathaway, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty at the Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va., and will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

Master Signal Electrician John McRae, Signal Corps, Fort Thomas, Ky., upon relief will be sent to the Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

First Sergt. H. Metzger, Troop K, 2d Cav., now at Camp Stotsenburg, will report to the president of board of officers convened at that post for examination to determine his fitness for the duties of post Q.M. sergeant. (Aug. 11, D. Luzon.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Leave for two months, to terminate not later than Nov. 25, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. T. P. Bernard, 3d Cav., Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (Sept. 16, D.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

First Lieut. Frank J. Otis, 4th Cav., will proceed from Fort Jay, N.Y., to the United States Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for further observation. (Sept. 25, D.E.)

First Lieut. Alvan C. Gillem, 4th Cav., now at San Francisco, will report to the C.O., Army General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Sept. 27, W.D.)

First Lieut. Fred W. Hersher, 4th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed at once to Camp A. E. Wood, Wawona, Cal., for temporary duty, and he will be relieved in time to comply with Par. 6, S.O. 168, July 22, 1905, W.D. (Sept. 9, D. Cal.)

Second Lieut. Charles J. Naylor, 4th Cav., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Arthur Williams, 15th Inf., president of the examining board at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for examination for promotion. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Capt. Herbert S. Whipple, 5th Cav., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service Sept. 22, 1905, is announced. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. STANTON.

Second Lieut. Edward A. Keyes, 6th Cav., having been appointed squadron Q.M. and C.S., 3d Squadron, 6th Cav., is assigned to station at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (Sept. 21, D.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

First Lieut. Christian A. Bach, 7th Cav., now at Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, will proceed to Camp McGrath, Bantagan, for duty, with the view to his appointment as squadron adjutant, 2d Squadron, 7th Cavalry, 1st Lieut. William J. Kendrick, 7th Cav., will proceed to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty. (Aug. 16, D. Luzon.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Second Lieut. Carl H. Muller, 10th Cav., will report in person to Col. Jacob A. Augur, 10th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Robinson, Neb., for examination for promotion. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Second Lieut. John A. Pearson, 11th Cav., will report in person to Major Homer W. Wheeler, 11th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for promotion. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Second Lieut. Levi G. Brown, 12th Cav., is granted leave for one month. (Sept. 16, D.G.) Corporal William Tussey, Troop D, 12th Cav., is detailed on special duty with the band as acting drum major. (Sept. 23, 12th Cav.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave for three months, to take effect when his services can be spared, but not to extend beyond Feb. 15, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. James Goethe, 13th Cav., Fort Sill, O.T. (Sept. 18, S.W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles H. Jennings, 13th

Cav., is extended to include Nov. 5, 1905, on account of sickness. (Sept. 27, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Cornelius C. Smith, 14th Cav. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

First Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser, 14th Cav., now on leave at York, Pa., is detailed for duty in the Q.M.D., as an acting Q.M., and will proceed to Boston, Mass., for duty. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is granted Capt. Edwin M. Suplee, 14th Cav. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Kerr T. Riggs, 14th Cav., will report to Major Daniel L. Howell, 18th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination for promotion. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Major Wilber E. Wilder and Capt. Michael M. McNamee, 15th Cav., are detailed as members of the examining board at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., vice Major John C. Gresham, I.G., and Capt. William T. Johnston, 15th Cav., relieved. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Wiley P. Mangum, jr., 15th Cav., will report in person to Major Wilber E. Wilder, 15th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for examination for promotion. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect Oct. 2, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. W. C. Tremaine, 15th Cav. (Sept. 27, D.E.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. S. M. MILLS, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

The following assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps recently promoted are announced:

Second Lieut. William P. Ennis promoted to first lieutenant, rank May 20, 1905, assigned to 112th Co., C.A.

Second Lieut. Arthur H. Bryant promoted to first lieutenant, rank June 8, 1905, assigned to 78th Co., C.A.

Second Lieut. Willis G. Peace promoted to first lieutenant, rank June 11, 1905, assigned to 24th Battery, F.A.

Second Lieut. William P. Platt promoted to first lieutenant, rank June 19, 1905, assigned to 23d Co., C.A.

Second Lieut. Guy E. Carleton promoted to first lieutenant, rank June 30, 1905, assigned to 54th Co., C.A.

Second Lieut. Herbert G. Millar promoted to first lieutenant, rank July 17, 1905, assigned to 26th Co., C.A.

Second Lieut. Dennis H. Currie promoted to first lieutenant, rank Aug. 6, 1905, assigned to 89th Co., C.A.

Second Lieut. Beverly F. Browne promoted to first lieutenant, rank Aug. 9, 1905, assigned to 3d Co., C.A.

Second Lieut. Edward M. Shinkle promoted to first lieutenant, rank Aug. 21, 1905, assigned to 29th Co., C.A.

Second Lieut. William R. Bettison promoted to first lieutenant, rank Sept. 3, 1905, assigned to 17th Battery, F.A.

Lieutenant Millar is attached to the 15th Battery, Field Artillery, until that organization returns to its proper station from Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, when he will proceed to join the 26th Co., Coast Artillery. Lieutenants Currie, Browne and Shinkle will join the companies to which they are assigned. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kas., is granted 2d Lieut. William F. Morrison, A.C. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about the time he shall be relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, with permission to visit Japan and China, is granted Capt. John R. Procter, A.C. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the completion of his duties with the 1st Provisional Regiment of Field Artillery, is granted 2d Lieut. Ned B. Rehkopf, A.C. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

Foster, California, is designated as the station of 2d Lieut. Willis G. Peace, A.C., while on duty in connection with Progressive Military Map of the United States. (Sept. 14, D. Cal.)

Leave, to take effect after his relief from recruiting duty and to include Oct. 31, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Mason, A.C. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Leave for one month and five days, to take effect Sept. 25, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Walter V. Cotchett, A.C. (Sept. 13, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Elisha G. Abbott, A.C., will proceed to Fort Ward, Wash., for duty on Sept. 25, 1905, relieving 1st Lieut. Walter V. Cotchett, A.C. (Sept. 13, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., is granted Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, A.C. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

The following named additional second lieutenants of the Artillery Corps are assigned as second lieutenants with rank from June 13, 1905, to the companies and batteries indicated after their respective names:

Second Lieut. Henry T. Burgin to the 15th Battery, F.A. He will continue on duty with the 108th Co., C.A., until the return of the 15th Battery, F.A., to its proper station at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., when he will join that battery.

Second Lieut. Nathan Horowitz to the 86th Co., C.A. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin to the 114th Co., C.A. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

The following transfers and assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps are made to take effect this date:

First Lieut. Joseph S. Hardin from the 24th Battery, F.A., to the 20th Battery, F.A.

First Lieut. Samuel G. Shartle from the 23d Co., C.A., to the 4th Battery, F.A.

First Lieut. Allan Lefort from the 89th Co., C.A., to the 79th Co., C.A. He is attached to the 89th Co., C.A., until such time as it may be necessary for him to comply with previous orders detailing him on recruiting duty.

First Lieut. Louis F. Buck from the 29th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list.

First Lieut. Philip Yost from the 26th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list.

First Lieut. John W. Gulick from the 3d Co., C.A., to the unassigned list.

Second Lieut. Robert Davis from the 89th Co., C.A., to the 17th Battery, F.A. He will join the battery to which he has been transferred.

Second Lieut. Samuel Frankenberger from the 3d Co., C.A., to the 8th Co., C.A. He will join the company to which he has been transferred upon the expiration of the leave granted him.

Second Lieut. Francis B. Upham, now attached to the 78th Co., C.A., is assigned to that company. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

The following assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps recently promoted are announced:

Major Henry A. Reed promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Sept. 6, 1905, assigned to Coast Art.

Capt. David J. Rumbough promoted captain, rank Sept. 16, 1905, assigned to Field Art.

First Lieut. William H. Monroe promoted captain, rank Sept. 16, 1905, assigned to 104th Co., Coast Art.

First Lieut. Richard T. Ellis promoted captain, rank Sept. 16, 1905, assigned to 110th Co., Coast Art.

Major Rumbough will remain at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, until the completion of his duty with the 2d Provisional Regiment of Field Artillery, when he will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and resume command of the 10th Provisional Battalion of Field Artillery. Captains Monroe and Ellis will join the companies to which they are assigned. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1905, is granted Capt. B. M. Koehler, A.C. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1905, is granted Capt. R. S. Granzer, A.C. (Sept. 27, D.E.)

First Lieut. Philip S. Golderman, A.C., is transferred from the 17th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. (Sept. 27, W.D.)

Capt. Charles H. Hunter, A.C., will report in person Oct. 9, 1905, to Lieut. Col. Sedgwick Pratt, I.G., president of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion. (Sept. 27, W.D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. George Neiss, A.C., of his

commission as an officer of the Army, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Jan. 1, 1906. (Sept. 27, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps are made to take effect this date: First Lieut. Philip Yost from the unassigned list to the 17th Co., C.A.; 2d Lieut. Thomas A. Jones from the 72d Co., C.A., to the 89th Co., C.A.; 2d Lieut. Fielding L. Poindexter from the 104th Co., C.A., to the 72d Co., C.A. 2d Lieut. Ralph E. Herring from the unassigned list to the 104th Co., C.A.; 2d Lieut. Stanley S. Ross from the 28th Co., C.A., to the 15th Co., C.A.; 2d Lieut. William T. Carpenter from the unassigned list to the 28th Co., C.A. (Sept. 27, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Arthur D. Budd, 1st Inf., is extended one month on account of sickness. (Sept. 26, A.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 5, 1905, is granted Capt. L. W. Jordan, jr., 1st Inf. (Sept. 23, D.E.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 21, Sept. 12, 1905, W.D., as directs Capt. James P. Drouillard, 3d Inf., to join the regiment to which he is assigned is amended so as to direct him to proceed to join his regiment upon the expiration of his present leave. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. RAY.

First Lieut. Joseph A. Stiver, 4th Inf., Ohio National Guard, is authorized to attend a regular course of instruction at the garrison school, Fort Crook, Neb. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Capt. Dwight E. Holley, 4th Inf., is transferred from Co. E to Co. C of that regiment, and will report at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. H. C. Price, 5th Inf. (Sept. 22, D.E.)

Capt. Stanley H. Ford, 5th Inf., is relieved from further duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will join his proper station. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

The leave granted Capt. Thomas M. Anderson, jr., 7th Inf., is extended one month. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Oct. 9, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Wallace M. Craigie, 7th Inf., aide-de-camp. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Capt. Tenney Ross, 7th Inf., in addition to his present duties, will assume charge of construction work at Fort Wayne, Mich., relieving Capt. Pegram Whitworth, 1st Inf., of that duty. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect after his arrival in San Francisco, Cal., is granted 2d Lieut. C. Stockmar Bendel, 7th Inf. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

First Lieut. William Korst, 7th Inf., now on sick leave at Chillicothe, Ohio, will, upon the expiration of said leave, proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty until the arrival of the 7th Infantry at its station in the United States, when he will join his regiment. (Sept. 27, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Second Lieut. Augustus B. Van Wormer, 8th Inf., will proceed from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to Dublin, Ohio, for temporary duty at the latter place while engaged on progressive military map work. (Sept. 11, D. Lakes.)

10TH INFANTRY.—C. H. NOBLE.

Second Lieut. John B. DeLancey, 10th Inf., and detachment, are relieved from further duty at the Mt. Hood Signal Station. (Sept. 13, D. Cal.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Capt. Frederick G. Knabenshue, 12th Inf., will report to the C.O. of Fort Jay, Governor's Island, N.Y., for duty. (Sept. 26, D.E.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

The leave granted Major Willis T. May, 15th Inf., is extended ten days. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 12, is granted Capt. William N. Blow, commissary, 15th Inf., Presidio of Monterey. (Sept. 11, D. Cal.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Capt. Matthias Crowley, 17th Inf., is granted leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect about Oct. 2, 1905. (Sept. 15, D.G.)

Major Frank B. McCoy, 17th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampments of the organized militia of the State of Florida, to be held as follows: The encampment of the 2d Infantry, near Orlando, Florida, from about Oct. 3 to Oct. 11, inclusive; the encampment of the 1st Infantry and Artillery Corps, near Lake City, Fla., from about Oct. 12 to Oct. 20, 1905, inclusive. (Sept. 22, A.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Charles M. Gilbert, 17th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon completion of examination for promotion, is granted 2d Lieut. Elvin H. Wagner, 17th Inf. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Leave for four months, to take effect upon his being relieved from recruiting duty, is granted Major Samuel W. Miller, 19th Inf., and he is authorized to join his regiment in the Philippine Islands via the Suez Canal. (Sept. 27, W.D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Capt. Morton F. Smith, 20th Inf., will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. John W. Norwood, 23d Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Oct. 24, 1905. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. P. BORDEN.

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., is granted Major Henry W. Hovey, 24th Inf. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Oct. 1, 1905, is granted Capt. Hunter B. Nelson, 24th Inf., Fort Harrison, Mont. (Sept. 21, D.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Leave for sixteen days, to take effect on or about Oct. 12, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Hugh L. Walthall, 25th Inf., now at the Presidio of Monterey. (Sept. 9, D. Cal.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. LER. BROWN.

Capt. Warren S. Barlow, 26th Inf., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Cyrus A. Dolph, 26th Inf., is extended one month. (Sept. 16, S.W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Second Lieut. Edward J. Moran, 27th Inf., having been relieved from duty at Fort Thomas, will join his proper station at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Sept. 14, D. Lakes.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Second Lieut. Charles W. Harris, 28th Inf., having been found by an

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Leave for three months, to take effect upon the completion of his work on the progressive military map of the U.S. is granted 2d Lieut. George C. Marshall, Jr., 30th Inf. (Sept. 11, S.W.D.).

First Lieut. Milo C. Corey, 30th Inf., in addition to his present duties is detailed as an A.Q.M., and will assume charge of the construction work at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. (Sept. 26, W.D.).

PORTO RICO REGT.—LIEUT. COL. H. K. BAILEY.

The resignation of Capt. José Lugo-Vina, asst. surg., Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, has been accepted, to take effect Sept. 25, 1905. (Sept. 25, W.D.).

Leave for thirty days is granted to Capt. E. J. Griffith, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, to take effect when his services can be spared. (Sept. 25, D.E.).

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Allen Walker, Philippine Scouts, is extended two months and to go beyond the sea. (Sept. 27, W.D.).

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Clark, Texas, Sept. 28, 1905, for the examination for the position of post Q.M. sergeant of such enlisted men as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Capt. Edmund S. Wright, 1st Lieut. Leslie A. I. Chapman, and 2d Lieut. William H. Bell, Jr., 1st Cav. (Sept. 20, D.T.).

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Key West Barracks, Fla., Sept. 25, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. William B. Bauman, 11th Co., C.A., for the position of post Q.M. sergeant. Detail: Capt. Harry P. Wilbur, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Charles L. Fisher, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Paul D. Bunker, A.C. (Sept. 18, D.G.).

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned, to take effect this date: 2d Lieut. William G. Motlow from the 24th Inf. to the 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Richard D. La Garde from the 1st Inf. to the 24th Inf. (Sept. 25, W.D.).

The following transfers are made to take effect this date at the request of the officers concerned: Lieut. Walter S. Schuyler from the 2d Cavalry to the 3d Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Levi P. Hunt from the 3d Cavalry to the 2d Cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel Hunt will remain on duty at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., until the arrival of the 2d Cavalry at that station, when he will join that regiment. (Sept. 27, W.D.).

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Capt. Paul H. McCook, recently promoted from first lieutenant, 2d Inf., with rank from Sept. 22, 1905, is assigned to the 26th Infantry, and will join the company to which he may be assigned. (Sept. 27, W.D.).

Capt. George V. H. Moseley, recently promoted from first lieutenant, 1st Cav., with rank from Sept. 22, 1905, is assigned to the 5th Cavalry, and will join the troop to which he may be assigned. (Sept. 27, W.D.).

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

Transports.

BUFORD—Sailed from San Francisco Sept. 5 for Manila with headquarters, band and six troops of the 4th Cavalry.

DIX—Arrived at Seattle Sept. 23.

INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.

LOGAN—At Manila, P.I.

SEWARD—At Manila, P.I.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco, Sept. 13.

SHERMAN—Sailed from Manila Sept. 19 for San Francisco.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal. To sail for Manila Oct. 5 with 15th Infantry and Troops I and L, 4th Cav.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

WARREN—Arrived at San Francisco, July 28.

Cableships.

BURNSIDE—Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps. Sailed from Tacoma Sept. 22 for Alaskan ports.

DISCUM—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. In Philippine waters.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps. At Fort Monroe. Address Army Building, New York, N.Y.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 25, 1905.

Col. and Mrs. F. K. Ward and daughter, who have been spending some time with Capt. and Mrs. J. D. L. Hartman, left Thursday for the Philippines via San Francisco. Capt. Waldo E. Ayer, who has been military instructor for some time at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, is expected to arrive here shortly.

Owing to the bad condition of the roads, the practice march of the squadron of the 9th Cavalry has been abandoned.

Miss Ellen D. Erwin, who has been traveling through Europe for several months with her uncle, Mr. Robert Erwin, returned Sunday evening.

Chaplain Axton inaugurated an interesting innovation in the post Sunday school, Sunday. A study of "Ben Hur," to last a month, each lesson to be illustrated by twenty-five stereopticon views, some of which will be copies of the best masters.

Mrs. Charles H. Barth was among the guests entertained by Mrs. Harrington for her daughter, Mrs. Addie Strewer, Tuesday afternoon, in the city. Five hundred was the game enjoyed.

Capt. Joseph Frazier, 14th Inf., who has seen service in the Philippines and China, has assumed command of the Mission State University cadets, at Columbia, and his friends at this post are pleased to know that he has such a pleasant detail. Capt. Willis Uline will leave Oct. 1 for Monterey to join his regiment, the 15th Infantry, and will remain here until time to join the captain in San Francisco. They will accompany him to the Philippines.

The siege battery returned Sunday from Atchison after a very hard trip, owing to the heavy rains. Lieutenant Griffin was in command.

The new Signal Corps automobile has been received and is a strongly put-up machine, made to carry equipment for field use. It is a Cadillac and so constructed that it will carry a large amount of apparatus. The wireless telegraph outfit is to be carried by this machine, and it will also be used by the student officers in working their problems.

Lieut. Adeline Gibson has become a member of the siege battery football team. He was one of the leading football players while at West Point.

The polo field is still under several inches of water; it will require at least a week of dry weather to put the field in condition.

Mrs. Hughes and daughter, Miss Hughes, of Omaha, Neb., will arrive during the week to be the guests for some time of Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Arrasmith, 18th Inf.

Lieut. William Goff Caples, E.C., formerly of this post, now stationed in the South, will be married in October to a young lady from Pittsburgh, Pa. He is a cousin of Miss Maude Gist of the city. Miss Anna Cochran, niece of Gen. and Mrs. H. B. Freeman, will return this week, after spending the summer in Jamestown, Ohio, and will remain during the winter. Mrs. Dodsword and daughters, Misses Marie and Lottie, will go to San Francisco in October, to meet Lieut. and Mrs. Stahl, who are returning from the Philippines. Miss Julia Phillips returned Saturday from a three weeks' visit to Fort Robinson, where she was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Dilworth. Capt. Sedgwick Rice, formerly of Fort Leavenworth, will be the guest of friends in the city and garrison before departing for the Philippines.

Capt. George C. Martin, 18th Inf., entertained in-

formally Saturday evening with bridge whist, Mr. Thomas Fenton and Capt. and Mrs. Uline being among those present from the city.

Companies C and D, Engineer Corps, under command of Capt. William Kelly and Lieut. J. J. Bain, left Sunday morning at ten o'clock, over the Santa Fé route, for San Francisco. The command consisted of 190 men and ten officers. The 3d Battalion of Engineers from the Philippines arrived here Friday and is under the command of Major T. H. Rees. The command consists of 299 men and ten officers.

Mrs. Gordon entertained a number of the children of the garrison Saturday afternoon in honor of her little daughter's eighth birthday. Mr. Howell, who has been here during the summer with his parents, Major and Mrs. Howell, will leave Tuesday for Annapolis, where he is attending the Naval Academy. Mrs. Charles H. T. Lowndes and her little son, Charles, Jr., have returned to Annapolis, Md., after a visit of two months with Mrs. Lowndes's father, Senator Lucian Baber of the city. Major D. H. Boughton, instructor in the Infantry and Cavalry School, was in Lawrence Saturday, the guest of his son, George Boughton, who is attending the State university at that place.

Mrs. C. H. E. King, wife of the late Lieut. C. H. E. King, U.S.N., and daughter, Miss King, will arrive at the garrison this week to be the guests of friends for a short time. After traveling through the West, during the early winter, they will return to Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Clayton, wife of Capt. Jere B. Clayton, Med. Dept., arrived last week to join her husband, who has recently been stationed here, after a visit of five weeks with her mother, Mrs. F. E. Trotter, of Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

At the Sunday evening services last night Mrs. Edson Lewis sang "Zion," and a very pleasing violin solo, "The Angels' Serenade," was given by Lieut. W. E. Mould. Chaplain Axton's subject was, "Something Vague."

The operation of the wireless telegraphy system is progressing very nicely. A station has been established at the Staff College. The students of the Signal School go out each day and place the instruments on some tree in the country and hold communications with the instructor at the college. A strong dynamo is now being placed in the basement of the Staff College so that they will be able to communicate with points situated farther away than the station at Kansas City.

Comdr. C. F. Pond, U.S. Navy, has been the guest of his brother during the past week. Mr. J. C. Pond, of Twelfth and Troost avenues. Capt. and Mrs. Worriow, 29th Inf., stationed at Fort Bliss, were in the city, the guest of friends for a short time, en route to Pennsylvania.

Several of the officers gave a dinner Saturday evening at Hurley's Garden, south of the city.

It has been decided that the practice march of the 18th Infantry will be held during the early part of October. The regiment will be absent about ten days.

The reading room in Union Hall, which is used by the enlisted men, has been supplied with new lights, which adds greatly to the pleasure and convenience of the men.

The new automobile is in the repair shop, due to an accident which occurred when 1st Class Sergt. Earl Schofield, Signal Corps, was driving through the garrison, when he encountered a young girl on a pony, the pony became frightened and, to avoid a serious accident, he had to run the auto into a ditch, which demolished both of the axles and one of the tires came off. The sergeant was slightly bruised, having been thrown about ten feet in the air.

The marriage of Lieut. Thomas C. Musgrave, 18th Inf., and Miss Olive Van Patten Dodge, of Washington, D.C., will take place on Monday, Oct. 2.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Sept. 27, 1905.

After the equinoctial storm last week, the bright, clear weather which followed was very welcome, and Saturday afternoon found cadets indulging in every form of out-of-door exercise. The football squad was at practice as soon after inspection as possible; the polo players lined up for practice on the flats; horseback riding, golf, tennis, all found adherents.

The Rev. Herbert Shipman conducted the morning services in Cullum Hall on Sunday, and will do so on the first and second Sundays in October as well. Mrs. Mills returned last week from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Emil P. Laurson, at Fort Riley. Miss Gladys Edgerton was a guest of Miss Julie Flebecker, and later of Miss Newlands, last week. Miss Gordon has returned from a visit to the Misses Hobbs at Watertown Arsenal, near Boston. Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe are at Pine Terrace, where they have had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Slade, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Morgan and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee are at their summer homes below Highland Falls.

Dr. Canfield will deliver the second lecture of the course before the members of the First Class in Thayer Hall on Friday afternoon, Sept. 29. The subject will be "Early Oriental Civilization." On Friday evening the second of the officers' hops will be given.

The football team will line up for the first game of the season on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 30, against the Tufts College eleven.

Next week on Friday afternoon, from 4 until 6, an entertainment will be held in Cullum Hall for the benefit of the work of the Army Relief Society, under the auspices of Section No. 1, of the West Point Branch. In addition to a tea and cake sale, which will be held in the assembly room, there will be other attractions of a character not heretofore offered to the patrons of the entertainments given from time to time for the benefit of this excellent work.

The cadets donned their gay winter uniform on Monday. Skirmish drills have been held for the past two afternoons. Parade ceases this week, excepting on Sunday afternoons, when it will occur at 4:45 p.m.

Capt. George P. Howell, Engrs., joined his family at the hotel last week. Gen. and Mrs. J. W. Clous, Mrs. W. J. Lyster, Mrs. Edward Biddle, and the Misses Biddle, and Mrs. W. H. Emory, of New York, are among other guests there at present.

Gen. and Mrs. Alfred Mordecai are guests of Capt. and Mrs. C. P. Summerall. Capt. Sherwood A. Cheney, Engineers, and Capt. John P. Wade, 2d Cav., aide to Major Gen. J. F. Wade, Governors Island, have been among visitors at the post this week.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 26, 1905.

Since the Artillery School opened some weeks ago Fort Monroe has taken on a very different aspect from the hot and summer days. The student officers are deep in their studies and even some examinations have been given. As yet there has been no entertaining and everyone is anxious to know whether the post will give the usual gay functions. The place is full of people having their quarters arranged after the summer's leave.

Returning on Sunday from an interesting trip to Europe were Capt. and Mrs. William Chamberlaine; they have been missed from the post for three months. Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Hearn and little Miss Hearn have also taken up their quarters here for the winter, after a long stay in the North. Capt. and Mrs. Andrew Hero, Jr., and their two daughters, returned last week. Mrs. R. C. Marshall and the Misses Bookes are home after several months in New York.

Col. and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts have been away from the post some time, and owing to a leave of absence, the colonel's quarters will not be opened for a month to come. A reception to be given at the Fort Monroe Club,

introducing the officers of the post and the Artillery School officers, has been postponed until Col. and Mrs. Potts return to the garrison.

Capt. J. D. Barrette has been called home by the death of his father. During Captain Barrette's absence Lieut. James Totten is filling his place at the Artillery School. Captain Barrette, Mrs. Barrette and the Misses Barrette will return to the post the first of October, having spent the summer months in Detroit, Mich. A number of the post people have not yet returned, among them Mrs. Harris, who is visiting her mother, Mrs. Bougano, of Philadelphia, at her summer home in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Coleman and Captain Carter are still away, also Lieut. and Mrs. Hopkins and Miss Hopkins. Three members of the last year's Artillery School are stationed at Fort Monroe this year; Lieut. and Mrs. Barnes, Lieut. and Mrs. Gulick, and Lieut. and Mrs. Hopkins.

The quarters here are still very crowded, owing to the unfinished bachelors' quarters. The date of the completion is Nov. 1, and its advent will be hailed with joy by many.

Capt. and Mrs. William P. Pence have, as their guests, Mrs. Pence's sister, Mrs. Dunbar. Mrs. Powers and Miss Powers will not return for another month. Lieut. R. C. Marshall will return shortly from Schenectady, N.Y., where he is taking a course in electricity at the General Electric works.

Chaplain and Mrs. C. S. Walkley reached Fort Monroe on Monday from an extensive trip through the West and for the first time in some months the post chapel will be opened on Sunday.

Miss Fleming, of Fort Wayne, Ind., is the guest of Mrs. Marshall. Lieut. C. K. Mallory, U.S.N., was at the post on Sunday. Miss Margaret Kimberley has left for Staunton, Va., where she will enter school. Mr. Alexander Converse is in Lexington, Va., where he will be a cadet at the V.M.I.

Major and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty and their two children are away on a visit. During Major Rafferty's absence Dr. W. E. S. George is attending to his duties. Capt. Harry F. Jackson, Art. Corps, and Mrs. Jackson, are expected here shortly. Much regret will be felt when Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, Mrs. Kilbourne, Miss Kilbourne and Mrs. Yates Stirling, wife of Lieutenant Stirling, U.S.N., leave post circles here for Captain Kilbourne's new station. Mrs. Lewis, wife of Capt. Isaac N. Lewis, will be away on a visit for a week. Capt. Stanley D. Embick and Mrs. Embick are expected home in a couple of weeks.

The football season opened on Saturday, when the soldiers beat the sailors of the receivingship Franklin, of the Norfolk Navy Yard, 26 to 0. They feel very much encouraged at the work done and many interesting games are anticipated.

FORT JAY.

Fort Jay, N.Y., Sept. 27, 1905.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Carbaugh entertained on Wednesday evening, Sept. 27, in honor of Gen. and Mrs. F. D. Grant. Others present were Col. and Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand, Chaplain and Mrs. Smith, and Mr. Briggs. Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Perkins entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening. Those present were Col. and Mrs. F. A. Smith, Miss Smith, and Lieut. G. B. Pond, 3d Inf. Capt. and Mrs. Miller entertained at dinner on Friday evening, Sept. 22. Major and Mrs. G. S. Bingham, Capt. and Mrs. E. M. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. E. J. Bracken, Colonel Carbaugh and Mr. Briggs.

Mrs. Henry O. S. Heistand has returned, after a two weeks' visit in the Cumberland Valley, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. M. J. Rippey. Miss Eugenie Havard entertained the young people of the garrison one evening last week in honor of her sister, Aileen, who left the next day for Baltimore, where she is to attend school throughout the winter. Lieut. G. B. Pond, 3d Inf., has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Perkins during the past week, and has been undergoing his examination for his captaincy while here.

Miss Elsie Walker left on Sept. 27. Miss Mildred Greble has returned from her summer vacation. Mr. Creswell Garlington has returned to school in Massachusetts. Miss Elizabeth Shirley, has returned after having spent the summer in the Northwest, and is the guest of the Misses Fulbar, of East Hampton, L.I., has been the guest of Mrs. Heistand during the past week. Lieut. J. J. Moller, who has been visiting friends in Springfield, has returned to the post. Dr. William D. Bell and Dr. Charles Bell have been the guests of Capt. Edwin Bell, 8th Inf., during the past week.

Mrs. Peshine, wife of Major J. H. H. Peshine, U.S.A., and her niece from San Francisco, were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., at luncheon Tuesday. Lieut. C. H. Mason, 8th Inf., has returned to the post after having spent several months in Virginia on the progressive map work. Mrs. M. J. Rippey, of Shippensburg, Pa., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Heistand. Major Bingham, quartermaster, U.S.A., has taken the house on the Staff row in which Major Wood used to live.

Capt. and Mrs. Perkins entertained at bridge whist on the afternoon of Sept. 27. Capt. F. G. Knabenshue, 12th Inf., has arrived at this post, where he has been assigned for duty awaiting the arrival of the 12th Infantry from the Philippines.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Sept. 24, 1905.

Capt. Percy L. Trippe, 12th Cav., called at department headquarters on Tuesday. Col. Joseph H. Dorst, 3d Cav., commanding officer at Fort Assiniboine, was in St. Paul on Friday. Capt. Charles W. Castle, 30th Inf., of Fort Crook, Neb., arrived in St. Paul on Friday on a short visit to friends. Col. Owen J. Sweet, 28th Inf., has returned from a ten days' leave, and is again in command of the post. Major R. L. Bullard, 28th Inf., was in command of the post during his absence. Lieut. Alex. M. Hall, 28th Inf., has taken advantage of a short leave which will be spent at Knoxville, Tenn.

The regimental parade on Wednesday was very interesting owing to the fact that three of the enlisted men were presented medals: Corp. John Grady, Co. E, 28th Inf.; Priv. Jeff Clark, Co. G, 28th Inf., and Rudolph C. Eldenberg, Co. B, 28th Inf. The presentation was made by Major R. L. Bullard. Corporal Grady won two medals, one at Fort Sheridan at the division competition, and one at Sea Girt at the Army competition.

Lieut. Dana T. Merrill, 23d Inf., was a visitor at the post last week en route to Fort Lincoln, N.D.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., Sept. 24, 1905.

On Thursday morning the stable belonging to Troop C caught fire from some unknown cause, and in a few minutes burned to the ground. Fortunately the horses were all in the corral, but were so terrified by the flames that in a few minutes they had stampeded, and as yet they have not all been found. It was only by persistent effort on the part of the troops that the nearby stables were saved.

The 2d Squadron returned from their practice march on Friday.

Wednesday evening Mrs. D. H. Biddle entertained at dinner, the guests being Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Lott, Mrs. Read, Mrs. Sterrett and Mrs. Cole. Mrs. B. A. Read entertained at cards Thursday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Sterrett. The prizes were carried off by Mrs. Parham, Mrs. Biddle and Miss Helen Hunter. On Tuesday evening Lieut. G. V. Strong gave a chafing-dish supper to some of the young people in the garrison. Lieut. and Mrs. Glover entertained Mrs. Parham and Mrs. Chever at dinner on Tuesday evening.

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Wireless telegraphy is making great strides under the fostering care of the Navy Department, and the latest information on this point is a report made quite recently from the Washington Navy Yard that during a series of experiments signals were overheard and communications received from twenty-nine wireless stations along the Atlantic coast. These included the Highlands, of Navesink, the New York and Boston Navy Yards, Philadelphia and Atlantic City, Savannah, Newport, R. I., Wilson's Point, New Haven, New York city, Hatteras, the steamer Providence, of the Fall River Line, and the Alabama, the Maine and the Columbia, at Provincetown and Lynn, Mass. The Department is already making extensive use of this method of communicating with the various naval stations along the coast, and as the improvements continue to advance the use of wireless for official purposes will steadily increase. In wireless telegraphy the wave length has always been a question. The theory of the Bureau of Equipment is that if one can obtain the wave length of the static electricity prevailing, a wireless telegraph station should be able to make an entirely different wave length, and in this manner cut out interference.

Rear Admiral Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, is constantly receiving interesting reports on wireless telegraph matters. Although the new wireless station in Washington has not been completed, Admiral Manney this week received a personal message from that station, sent him by Captain Gleaves from Newport, R. I., a distance of about 315 miles. This is considered very satisfactory in view of the fact that the station at Washington has not been completed and also that there are numerous large stations between Washington and Newport, where the message might well have been taken up and intercepted to such an extent as to preclude its clear transmission to Washington.

In an article approving the utterances of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in favor of an unprejudiced discussion of the question of an Army reserve, the St. Paul Pioneer Press says: "What is needed is a trained reserve which can without any delay be used to swell the Regular Army and to relieve it of the duty of whipping more or less raw volunteers into shape. In this way only will it be possible to avoid heavy losses by disease, such as marked the opening of the Spanish War, losses due to ignorance of the requirements of camp life, to confusion resulting from the sudden expansion of the Army and to want of discipline. There is no other way except by a reserve of trained soldiers to be prepared for emergencies."

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OUR NEEDS ON THE PACIFIC.

Almost simultaneously with the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the termination of the war in the Far East comes the announcement that Great Britain is preparing to establish a vast naval station, with immense drydocks, storehouses and repair shops, at Singapore. The projected station was provided for in the reorganization plan recently instituted in the British navy, and its construction will be hastened because of the conditions imposed upon England by her alliance with Japan. That alliance has enabled England to withdraw five battleships from the China seas, Japan undertaking to safeguard British interests in those waters, but in return England, facing the new strategic problems developed in the Far East by the recent war, is bound to establish and maintain a naval base in that part of the world which shall be capable of supplying her fleet with all things needful to thorough efficiency in the event of hostilities. Singapore as the site for such a base was suggested six months ago when Admiral Sir John Fisher outlined the plan of naval redistribution, and the government has since acquired the land required. The purchase includes a fine system of commercial docks and to these will be added extensive modern structures capable of accommodating the largest battleships. The London Observer states upon what it describes as semi-official information that the plans provide for one of the largest, and most completely equipped naval bases in the world.

If England's purpose is correctly described it is a matter of immense importance. Singapore, on the island of that name, is already one of the great commercial depots of the Orient. It has a position of domination over the confluences of the China seas, the Japan sea, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific, and its value as a strategic foothold is almost immeasurable. It controls the gateway of commerce between the east and the west, and its possession by England would give her and her ally a tremendous advantage over other nations in the traffic between Europe and Asia. For naval purposes its value is equally great. It would more than counterbalance German influence in Kiao-chau Bay and French influence in Kamranh Bay, at both of which points there are unmistakable signs of a desire to exploit European naval interests, and finally with a great British naval base at Singapore and a great Japanese naval base at Port Arthur or Dalny, Great Britain and Japan in alliance could exercise absolute control in Oriental waters. Thus established they might assert superior influence in the Pacific, where the naval and commercial problems of the future are gradually unfolding.

The renewal on broader lines of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the prospective establishment of a great British naval base at Singapore and the feverish commercial enterprise of Japan, whose vessel-owners are pushing out with increased energy now that the war is ended—these facts are full of meaning for the United States. They mean that if we are to receive our due share of the expanding traffic of the Pacific, if our commercial and territorial interests in those waters are to be secure, we must be up and doing. We need large-minded legislation to develop a merchant marine worthy of our national wealth and resources, and in addition we need a broad, consistent policy looking to the continuous development of the national defenses. This need is particularly urgent with respect to defenses on the Pacific. We have held the Philippines seven years, yet we do not possess a single adequately fortified port in the whole archipelago. We maintain a large fleet on the Asiatic Station and shall probably increase rather than reduce it, yet our facilities for docking, repairing and coaling its ships are grossly insufficient. We hold Hawaii and have there a splendid site for an up-to-date naval base, but we have done little or nothing to improve it. We have a promising navy yard on Puget Sound, but it has only a single drydock of proper dimensions and being built of wood it will soon have to be placed out of service while receiving needful repairs. Prudence, economy and sound naval policy all require that we shall have modern steel drydocks, capable of accommodating the largest battleships,

at convenient points in the Pacific—one on Puget Sound, one at Mare Island with a channel affording safe and easy approach, and one in the Philippines. The principal seaports in the Philippines should be fortified and a first-class naval base established within easy reach of Manila. Major General Corbin, commanding the Philippines Division, firmly believes that with proper effort Manila can be developed into one of the great commercial centers of the Orient. But that will require the intelligent upbuilding of military and naval defenses. The city will have to be strongly fortified, as long ago recommended by Lieutenant General Miles and Admiral Dewey, and provision must be made for maintaining the Asiatic Fleet at the highest level of efficiency. Those things must be done to convince capitalists that the American occupation of the Philippines is a permanency, that we mean business and that money invested there will be fully protected. No modern nation ever acquired a territory approaching the Philippines in value and so persistently neglected to provide it with needful defenses as we have neglected those islands.

In spite of the inadequacy of our defenses on the Pacific, the condition of which would be actually perilous in the event of war, and in spite of the vigorous enterprise of Japan in the rivalry for commercial supremacy on that great ocean, there are already intimations that Congress will be reluctant to make generous provision for national defense at the forthcoming session. If these intimations correctly represent the feeling and purpose of Senators and Representatives—though we hope they do not—the result may be the adoption of a cheese-paring policy by which our rivals on the Pacific will be the gainers. Every other maritime nation appreciates the opportunities of the Pacific more keenly than we do, and all realize that the commercial mastery of those waters would be ours if our natural advantages of position and influence were pushed forward by practical, constructive legislation. We cherish the hope that when Secretary Taft and his fellow-travelers, including distinguished members of both political parties, return to Washington fresh from their tour of observation in our Pacific possessions, they may convey to their colleagues a keener and more intelligent understanding of the American opportunity in the Western ocean. That such an opportunity for the promotion of peace, commerce and the naval influence which prosperous commerce requires—that such an opportunity should be forfeited by Congressional parsimony and inaction would be a national humiliation.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, Philippines Division, in the authorized interview published in the Boston Transcript, just prior to his recent departure from the United States—an interview to which we have hitherto alluded—explained that there is no political problem in the Philippines, but that the real problem is industrial and agricultural. "The purely military functions to be exercised there," he continued, "are almost wholly formal and nominal. In the North and in Samar there are sporadic outbreaks of ladronism which will continue for years and cannot be prevented except by the industrial conquest of the islands, which is our chief duty and aim. The number of troops is being reduced in all parts of the islands, ten posts having been abandoned in Mindanao during the last year. The work of the American soldiers in the Philippines is however by no means ended. Our officers and soldiers are assisting in every way possible in educating and helping along the natives. None of us and none of them are concerned in their political future. I think I can safely say that in my two years' service in Mindanao not one native has said a word to me about the political future of the Philippines. I have no opinion on the wisdom or non-wisdom of taking the islands in 1898, but I am sure that our first duty now, having them under our control, is to develop them and advance their industrial condition. This can be done only by the hearty good will and co-operation of all the people, and anything that tends to make them discontented with their present political condition, of which the vast majority now know nothing and care nothing, is inimical to their best interests. I am sure that the only agitation regarding the future of these islands is found in this country and if that should cease we over there would hear very little more about it. This is so plain to me, and I am sure to anyone who goes there with an open mind, that it needs no argument. I should be willing to take anyone with me over the islands and without saying a word myself allow him to form his own judgment, and I am sure he would agree with the rest of us. I emphasize that point not because I think it is now important, but because I wish the people who love fair play and hold high ideals to realize the true condition of affairs and not waste their endeavors in laboring for the independence of the Filipinos. The pressing, immediate duty we owe them is to educate them and develop their country."

The Congressional members of the Taft party are on their way home, dropping interesting opinions by the way. Senator Patterson, of Colorado, is convinced that in this Government we are getting further and further away from Secretary Taft's patriotic and humane policy—the Philippines for the Filipinos and ultimate independence. The gulf between the natives and the Americans is, he tells us, widening. "I fear the Philippines are a smouldering volcano. My visit to China has convinced me more than ever of the wisdom and necessity of Chinese exclusion." Representative Cooper, chairman of the House Committee on Insular Affairs, believes that

"one effect of the trip will be in large measure to take the question of immediate Philippine independence out of politics. Personal study of the situation has convinced the members of the party, Democrats and Republicans, that the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands are not now capable of self-government. This conclusion is admitted to be true by educated, conservative Filipinos themselves." Representative Foss, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, returns home more firmly convinced than ever of the vital importance of the establishment of an extensive and thoroughly equipped naval base in the Philippines. Representative Hepburn, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign and Interstate Commerce, was agreeably disappointed to find that his idea of the extent and value of the islands as productive territory was far below the truth; also disappointed in that the people of the Philippines have not proved the equal in labor and skill of their neighbors and have not taken from the soil the riches that nature has planted. "Filipinos need education and physical development, and they must be taught the dignity of labor. The United States has much to do in the islands."

Congressman Parsons, of New York, who has just returned from the Philippines, in an article in the New York Tribune describing his experiences, says: "There is still considerable ladronism, but that is gradually being suppressed. It would be suppressed much more quickly if the Regular Army were allowed to have a hand in its suppression. Its suppression is committed to the Constabulary, who are Filipinos, with some American and Filipino officers. They can call upon the Scouts, who are Filipinos with American officers. If, therefore, ladrones enter a town where there is a regiment of the U.S. Army, the latter can take no part in capturing them. The Filipinos have a wholesome regard for the Regular Army, and we have great reason to be proud of our Army's record, finer probably than that of any other nation under such conditions. Travelers have been astonished at its wonderful self-restraint. While we were there there were complaints in the native papers against the Constabulary, that is, complaints by Filipinos against the Filipinos in the Constabulary, accusing them of oppression, etc., and one of the demands made by the radical *Renuncimiento* was that the Constabulary should be more largely officered by 'persons who have belonged to the military service of the United States,' a tribute that speaks for itself."

Though no formal invitation to the peace conference referred to on another page has yet been received at Washington, our Government has been unofficially informed that one was mailed at St. Petersburg Sept. 21. As to the choice of our representatives at the conference the probabilities are in favor of the selection of Judge Advocate General Geo. B. Davis, or Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance. The selection of Capt. A. T. Mahan, U.S.N., as the Navy member is naturally suggested. There are important questions left over from the last conference which will receive consideration at the new conference. Among these is the broad question of the rights and duties of neutrals during war and questions relative to muskets and marine artillery to be considered, with a view to arriving at an agreement concerning the adoption of new types and calibers. The first conference also voted that the various governments should study the possibility of an agreement concerning the limitation of armed forces on land and sea and of war budgets. It is not probable, however, that this question will receive serious consideration. At the first conference a resolution was passed expressing the wish that a proposition having for its object the declaration of immunity of private property in war on the high seas should be referred for examination to a later conference. It is a practical certainty that this matter will be taken up at the conference just called, as also will the proposition to regulate the question of bombardment of forts, cities, or villages by a naval force.

In an interview with a Herald reporter Admiral Sir John Ommamney Hopkins questions the soundness of the opinions of Admiral Dewey on the lessons of the Russo-Japanese War, as reported in our columns. The British Admiral shows that the exclusion of guns of less than twelve inches would blot out the quick firers, which can hardly be what Admiral Dewey intended. And then it is not at all certain that future naval battles will be at long range, and it is not at all likely that a British or American fleet would permit an enemy to take advantage of them by firing at long range if there is any opportunity to close in and they are not disabled by vessels having superior speed before they can force the fight. Sir John Hopkins further remarked that in deducing the naval lessons of the late war, due regard must be given to the circumstances in which the gallant Admiral Togo gave battle. He could not afford, in view of his inferiority in battleships, to risk further loss, so he wisely chose extreme ranges, relying, and very justly, on the superiority of his gunners, while his superiority in speed enabled him to crush the van of his opponent in contradistinction to Nelson's tactics of throwing himself in superior force on the rear.

The most important naval order issued this week was that relieving Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton from duty as superintendent of the Naval Gun Factory in Washington and assigning to that important duty Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. Captain Pendleton is to relieve Capt. Wil-

liam S. Cowles from command of the battleship *Missouri* about Oct. 15. It is not known definitely at the Navy Department to what duty Captain Cowles will be assigned, but there is strong reason for the belief that he is slated to succeed Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, when Admiral Manney retires for age next January. The formal announcement has not been made that Captain Pendleton is to relieve Captain Cowles from the command of the *Missouri*, but we are able to state the fact most positively. The tour of sea duty of Captain Cowles is over and it has long been understood that he would be relieved from the command of the battleship *Missouri* before the North Atlantic Fleet goes south this winter. Captain Cowles would make a most efficient Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and it is to be hoped that the President will give him that assignment.

The recent mild outbreak of diphtheria at the Naval Academy is believed to have shown in a marked manner the high value of the anti-toxin method of treating this dreaded disease. Among the ten cases first reported none were seriously ill, the attack of the disease having been fended off by the prompt administration of the anti-toxin. No cause has yet been assigned for the development of the trouble. On Sept. 27 the Bureau of Navigation announced that "owing to a few cases of diphtheria in a mild form among the midshipmen of the fourth class at the Naval Academy and the necessity of preparing a mess hall for those midshipmen separate from that which will be used by the rest of the brigade, it has been found advisable and the Secretary of the Navy has decided that the return of the midshipmen to the Naval Academy, now on leave, of the first, second and third classes will be postponed until Oct. 7."

Why Japan did not persist in her demand for indemnity from Russia in the recent peace conference at Portsmouth is clearly explained by Mr. H. W. Dennison, the American adviser to the Japanese envoys. "We did not insist upon an indemnity," he says, "for the simple reason that our position did not permit of insistence. If we had had a fleet in the Baltic Sea or an army before St. Petersburg, or at the gates of Moscow we might have enjoyed the same advantage that the Germans possessed when they occupied Paris. They got a big indemnity from France merely as an inducement to go away. But our fleets and armies were many thousands of miles from Russia. We could, it is true, have renewed the war and captured Vladivostok, and got perhaps in a position to collect an indemnity, but it would have cost us as much as the indemnity itself was worth, not to speak of loss of men."

Our correspondent "Outpost," whose letter on a national reserve we published on Sept. 23, wishes it noted that he did not intend to convey the idea that he is opposed to the theory of a reserve. "I am, in fact," he says, "heartily in favor of a reserve, and the larger the better. If you will refer to my article you will find this statement: 'Certainly a national reserve is a burning necessity,' and I then go on to indicate briefly how, in my judgment, it may be practicable to create one. I would regret to be misunderstood in this matter, as I am a most ardent supporter of any scheme which promises success."

The English Squadron under the command of Prince Louis of Battenberg will, according to the present plans arrive at Annapolis, Md., on Nov. 1, remaining there until Nov. 7 or 8, when it will sail for New York, arriving there Nov. 9 and remaining in New York until Nov. 17, when the squadron will sail for Gibraltar, where it is to be on Nov. 25. During the time of the stay of the squadron at Annapolis, probably on Nov. 2 or 3, the Prince will visit Washington and be received by President Roosevelt.

Secretary Bonaparte has replied to parties in Brooklyn, N.Y., who have communicated with him in reference to the sale of the Constitution, that, while it probably lay in his power to dispose of the Constitution through condemnation proceedings, under the statutes, he did not feel that in view of the historic associations of the Constitution he ought to decide as to her disposition, but that the matter was rather one for the decision of Congress. He, therefore, advised the parties that he would not take the matter up, at least before Congress was in session.

Before his departure for Colon as a guest of the Panama Canal Commission, Judge Charles H. Darling, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, took occasion to put himself on record as favoring bigger and speedier battleships for the Navy. He said: "The two 16,000-ton battleships which Congress has authorized are too small for present requirements, and doubtless Congress will now set aside the limitations which it imposed."

We have received a copy of the annual report of Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, commanding the Southwestern Division, with headquarters at Oklahoma City. General Baldwin renews his recommendation of last year for some scheme which will remedy the pending stagnation in promotion of officers, which is bound to be felt, he says, ere long. He makes many other important and interesting recommendations which we propose to notice another week.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO SURGICAL KNOWLEDGE.

Major Jefferson R. Kean, Med. Dept., is announced as the winner of the Seaman Prize of 1905—\$500—for the best essay on "The Prevention of Disease in the Army and the Best Method of Accomplishing that Result." The essay was read at the fourteenth annual convention of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States in Detroit on Sept. 26, and the fact that it won the prize is a becoming recognition of the high professional attainments of the author. Major Kean justly ranks among the foremost military surgeons in the world, and that fact lends special importance to certain views expressed in his essay. As one means of preventing disease in the Army he urged the prompt re-establishment of the canteen, and he presented statistics to show that since the discontinuance of the sale of beer and light wines at Army post exchanges there has been a marked increase of diseases traceable to dissipation. The increase, he declared, was chargeable to the low groggeries which have sprung up in the neighborhood of Army posts, where soldiers are served with vile liquors which they drink to excess, with the result that they fall easy victims to disease. Major Kean's views on this question are in full accord with those of an overwhelming majority of medical officers who are familiar with the facts, and it is particularly fortunate as well as significant that they have been presented before a large and representative body of military surgeons so clearly and forcibly as to win the award of a competitive prize. The professional opinion of Major Kean on this important matter should outweigh in the estimation of Congress the prejudiced utterances of a whole regiment of sentimentalists and meddlers. If the abolition of the canteen had improved even slightly the physical and moral condition of our troops the medical officers of the Army would be the last men in the world to urge its restoration. They are a body of high-minded, skilful and experienced officers, all of whom are in constant association with troops, and every measure in the interest of health, sobriety, cleanliness and general well-being invariably receives their earnest support. If they are not competent witnesses, if their judgment as to the effect of abolishing the canteen is not to be accepted, then their opinion as to the medical or surgical needs of an individual soldier should likewise be rejected. Major Kean is to be congratulated upon the courage and force with which he has spoken on this question. He has performed a valuable service for the best interests of the whole Army and his paper, from which we hope to quote more fully in a subsequent issue, will lift the entire discussion of the whole canteen issue to a higher plane than it has occupied hitherto.

Another interesting feature of the session at which Major Kean read his essay was the reading of a paper by Surg. Charles F. Stokes, U.S.N., dissenting from certain statements of Major Louis L. Seaman, formerly U.S. Vols., comparing the Japanese medical service in the late war with that of the United States Army in Cuba and the Philippines, to the disparagement of the Americans. Doctor Seaman was quoted as saying that in a six weeks' campaign during the Spanish war the proportional battle casualties to deaths by disease were one to fourteen. Doctor Stokes denied that statement, and quoted from the report of the Secretary of War for 1898 to show that the real proportion was one to one and a half. The Japanese medical officers certainly did splendidly during the recent war, and we have nowhere discovered the slightest disposition to belittle their achievements, but they have been the victims in various quarters of an outpouring of indiscriminate praise and adulation which is little short of nauseous. Their medical service had enjoyed the inestimable advantage of thorough organization and maintenance on a broad scale in time of peace, and when war came its members, equipment and supplies were ready to take the field on an hour's notice. That is the true reason for the high excellence of its work after hostilities began. The notion that the Japanese had established new principles of medicine, surgery or sanitation, or that their operative methods were so superior as to discredit those in vogue in other armies, is entirely misleading. American and European surgeons visiting the Japanese hospitals during the war saw very much to admire, but there is a growing impression that much was concealed from them which they would have condemned. The Japanese were probably just as secretive as to much of the work of the medical corps as they were concerning the field operations of their armies. Foreign observers saw what it suited the government to show them, but no more, and when the full record is given to the world we shall doubtless discover that while its medical service was made up of capable, energetic and progressive officers, their success was due partly to their resolute adherence to Western principles and methods, and more largely to the fact that the corps had been thoroughly organized, trained and maintained on a broad and generous scale in time of peace. If their work contains any lesson for the United States it is not so much for the Medical Corps of the Army as for the Government itself, and that lesson, briefly stated, is that if we are to expect the highest efficiency from the medical service in time of war, that service must be kept always thoroughly ready in strength, equipment and supplies.

The most valuable contribution to the discussions by the convention was that of Surgeon General Suzuki, of the Imperial Japanese navy, describing surgical methods used in the Japanese fleet. Dr. Suzuki said: "Much of our success in the treatment of wounds I ascribe to the fact that before every engagement I ordered each member of the crew to bathe and put on perfectly clean underclothing. In a great many shot wounds fragments of clothing are carried into the body, and our insistence upon clean underclothing prevented many cases of blood poisoning among our wounded. Our experience during the war proved that the conning tower of a warship is a most dangerous situation. Fragments of shell penetrate through the slits in the tower made to furnish the commanding officer a range of vision, and do great damage. Realizing this fact, Admiral Togo, in all the naval engagements, directed his fleet from the compass bridge of the Mikasa, without receiving at any time the slightest wound. The vision of the men who fire the guns on a warship must necessarily be of the very best if their shots are to count. Before every engagement the surgeons in the Japanese fleets examined carefully the eyes of all the gunners. Any of them found with slight impairment of vision were treated, and if the impairment was too grave to yield to immediate treatment they were transferred to another station and their places filled by men whose eyes were perfect. During engagements every battery crew was supplied with water in which a 1 per cent. solution of boric acid had been mixed, to wash out their eyes when they became affected by powder smoke or dust. We also issued to every man in the

fleets, before going into action, cotton wool with which to plug his ears and thereby prevent rupture of the ear drums by the concussion of the gun fire."

The crews of the Japanese ships were so well fortified against cold by the issue of extra heavy clothing, gloves and boots that despite the winter operations against Port Arthur, not one case of frost bite occurred. The issuance of large brimmed straw hats during the summer prevented any sunstrokes among the crews of the fleet.

Dr. Suzuki said the aseptic methods used in the Japanese navy were practically the same as those used by the rest of the world. The Japanese surgeons had discovered it was impracticable during action to attempt anything but the most necessary first dressing of severe wounds. After the action was over the surgery was made ready for the absolutely necessary major operations, but in all cases where possible the wounded men were hurried to a base hospital before being operated upon. Discussing the location of surgeries on warships the Surgeon General said Japanese experience had been that they should all be located below the water line, as locations above that point were too much exposed to the enemy's fire. He urged the necessity for removing from the decks of warships all objects not absolutely necessary to the operation of the ship, and described how twenty-three men were killed and wounded on the Mikasa by fragments of a semaphore struck by a shell.

Col. Valery Havard, U.S.A., who was with the Russian army in Manchuria, said losses from artillery fire in the Russian-Japanese War were greater than from this source in any previous war. He ascribed this somewhat to the fact that much of the time the artillery fire between the two armies was so heavy it prevented the men from getting into close enough contact to make their rifle fire entirely effective. Colonel Havard said that the Russian regimental camps were kept clean, and if a camp was at all permanent a crude bath-house was always erected. Accommodations in the Russian hospitals were adequate, but facilities for transportation of wounded from the field to the hospitals were not so adequate.

In answer to the criticisms of Surg. Chas. F. Stokes, U.S.N., Maj. Louis L. Seaman stated to his colleagues of the military convention Sept. 28 that his statements concerning the absence of beri-beri among the Japanese was intended to apply to the Japanese navy and not to the army.

As a result of the feeling engendered by the controversy Dr. Seaman tendered his resignation if it was desired, and said he had at no time intended to make the slightest reflection against any individual in the government medical service, but was criticising at all times the system.

In a paper read by him Dr. Seaman stated that the actual figures of killed, wounded and ill in the Japanese army from February, 1904, to the end of April, 1905, averaged nearly five deaths from bullets for one from disease, or nine hundred per cent better than the average in history. This marvelous result was attained, Major Seaman said, by a work of ten years, beginning immediately after the war with China.

"Until the line and staff officer of the American Army is taught the necessity of sanitation," said Major Seaman, "and the medical officer is given rank and authority to enforce it, our medical department must remain a humiliating failure. Its continuance under present conditions is no less than an evidence of national imbecility." Dr. Anita Newcombe McGee, of Washington, read a paper on her experience with her party of American nurses in Japanese hospitals. Discussing the prevalence of beri-beri among the Japanese soldiers, she said if all the beds in the Hiroshima Hospital were placed side by side they would extend for six miles. Japanese surgeons were furnished with all essentials, but nothing more, Dr. McGee said, and they were not permitted to use any drugs not furnished by the government. A resolution requesting the Secretary of War to use every effort for the re-establishment of the canteen, and declaring its abolition had resulted in a marked increase of disease among the soldiers, was unanimously adopted.

MEDICAL SERVICE IN THE JAPANESE NAVY.

Chief Surgeon Suzuki, of the Imperial Japanese navy, in an address delivered at a banquet in New York on the evening of Sept. 21, gave an interesting account of the work of the medical service of the Japanese navy during the late war. He said in part:

"At the beginning of the war I was with the Mikasa, the flagship of the Admiral. I knew that there was to be a war, probably. It was also apparent that it would be very serious. It was the question for me: How should the best preparation be made for the best result in treating the wounded. That was for me to decide. It was a great responsibility. But this is the order that I gave to the surgeons of the navy: That they should prepare to treat wounds by the aseptic method only. That they should treat wounds with sterilized water, leaving the wound alone as much as was possible, washing the skin and then binding the wound with sterilized cloth—cotton cloth. There were no preparations of carbolic acid or the like. It was a great step to take—but now we are not sorry."

"Every vessel, from battleship to torpedoboat, had apparatus for sterilizing water with steam. We followed that method all through the war, wiping off the skin with sterilized water, wrapping with the sterilized cotton, and leaving the rest to the natural healing influences. Of course, if there was a bit of shell or metal in sight we would take it out—but we did not meddle much. There was no time."

"Each ship had one chief surgeon and two assistants, and several of the petty officers were trained in the work of applying the aseptic bandages. There was every difficulty of applying the work. The operations were carried on below with only electric light. There were, of course, proper hospital accommodations, but they were up above, where it was very dangerous to be under any conditions during a battle. The wounded came in very fast; the method had the advantages of swiftness, too. But it was like operating in a swiftly moving cab upon the street; always the noise and the shock, cinders drifting across the floor and fragments of shell sometimes coming in. But all through the war we stuck by this method, and we are glad."

"Ten years ago, in our war with China, we used the antiseptic method. Now, with the aseptic method, among 682 men sent to the hospital we had but thirty-two deaths. Among other observations, we found that the missile of war is itself aseptic. I have an instance. The captain of the Mikasa was wounded in the calf of the leg with a piece of shell. He said: 'I do not desire to be sent home. I stay with this ship until the end of the war.'"

"I ordered the surgeon of the Mikasa (because to remove the fragment of shell would have required a deep

and a long cut and would have delayed healing a long time) to neglect the fragment and to apply the usual dressing. Now, a few days ago, a year later, he went to the hospital, an incision was made, and the fragment was removed. There had been no suppuration. Now, this could not have been if the fragment of shell were not aseptic. But a fragment of shell is of many irregular shapes, and so it often carries with it a bit of cloth or thread into the wound—then there is invariably suppuration. Not always was it possible to tell whether there was in the wound a piece of cloth. If suppuration started, then the surgeon said: 'Ah, there is a bit of cloth,' and he would cut and remove it, and then the wound would get well."

TYPHOON AT MANILA.

The War and Navy Departments on Sept. 27 received cable reports from Manila of the severe typhoon which passed over that city on Sept. 26. Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin cabled the War Department on Sept. 27 as follows: "The worst storm of years obtained here yesterday, passing during the night. Considerable damage was done by the unroofing of buildings. The post at Malahi is reported totally destroyed. Further report when facts are known." On the same day the Navy Department received from Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, temporarily in command of the fleet at Manila, the following cablegram: "The Leyte, which was out of commission, was sunk in the harbor and lost in the hurricane of Sept. 26." The Leyte was one of those small gunboats, of absolutely no value to the Navy, which was captured during the Spanish war. She was of 150 tons displacement and according to the officials of the Navy Department was in such a bad condition as to make it impracticable to place her in repair and of value to the Government.

The post at Malahi referred to by General Corbin is thirty-one miles from Manila, in Laguna Province. The garrison on July 31, when the last report was made, consisted of fourteen officers, 267 enlisted men—two battalions of the 16th Infantry—and ninety general prisoners. The officers are Capt. C. P. George and J. F. Gohn; 1st Lieut. C. L. McKain, L. L. Roach, P. L. Smith and C. B. Stone, jr.; 2d Lieut. L. Solélie, W. O. Boswell, J. W. Hyatt, F. W. Boschen, and N. W. Riley, all 16th Infantry; Capt. C. E. B. Flagg, and Lieut. P. W. Huntington, surgeons, and Dr. E. P. Tignor, contract dental surgeon.

Another despatch to the Navy Department, from Comdr. John B. Milton, commandant of the naval station at Cavite, was received on Sept. 27 and stated that the hurricane did \$88,000 damage to buildings, plant, yard and craft. He said: "Will cost \$88,000 to repair damage, as follows: Docks, \$27,000; construction, \$27,000; hospital, \$1,000; engineering, \$10,000; equipment, \$2,500; supplies, \$4,500; ordnance, \$16,000. Request special allotments for each department."

Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, was advised that all the Signal Corps lines leading out of Manila are interrupted.

General Corbin under date of Sept. 29 cabled the War Department from Manila as follows: "Carter telegraphs to-day temporary shelter posts Hartshorne, Catubig, Tagabiran, Tavarin, Gandara, Bulao, destroyed; Camp Connell injured. Launch Hercules and Lorchia rations all for Gandara, blown ashore near Tarangan; Lorchia distributing coal ashore near Tarangan. Basilan reports Carmen ashore east coast of Samar and insular government coast guard Leyte wrecked west coast near Allen. All officers and six passengers Leyte lost. Artillery Jos. L. Rulon, Co. E, 21st Inf., killed, and several officers and men injured at Hartshorne. Damage to property in and around city Monday confined to unroofing buildings can be repaired. Manila and McKinley about \$3,500; the latter not more than \$700; land telegraph system demoralized." Corbin. General Corbin does not confirm the report previously cabled by him to the effect that the military post at Malahi had been destroyed.

Press despatches report that the storm was the most destructive typhoon that has visited Manila since 1882. Hundreds of stone and wooden buildings, including two churches and a hotel, were unroofed. The native districts were half swept away. Trees were uprooted everywhere and dozens of vehicles upset. Electric wires were blown down, filling the streets with flames until the current was shut off. Live wires are reported to have killed five Filipinos, including two policemen. Two hundred Filipinos were injured. The police stations were feeding and sheltering 5,000 homeless persons and the churches 3,000 more. The typhoon was over by evening of Sept. 26.

RETURN OF SECRETARY TAFT.

Secretary Taft and most of the members of the party he took to the Philippines arrived at San Francisco on Sept. 27, coming direct without stopping en route at Honolulu. The voyage was made in ten days, eleven hours and five minutes, at an average speed of eighteen knots. The Secretary brings a most gratifying account of the courtesies shown to his party, especially in Japan, where they were for five days the guests of the Government, and the people gave them an enthusiastic welcome. A magnificent popular demonstration signaled their departure from Tokyo and hearty greetings were given along the route to Kyoto and Nagasaki. There is not the slightest fear, in the opinion of Mr. Taft, that Japan will not continue to be as friendly to America and Americans as was indicated by his reception there before the conclusion of peace. Many of the people in Japan are disappointed at the terms of peace, but the great sober majority of that people are deeply grateful that peace has come and grateful to President Roosevelt for his assistance in bringing it about.

At Manila, where the party arrived on Aug. 5, the private houses were opened for their entertainment, as the hotels did not furnish proper accommodation. The Secretary noted a great improvement in conditions in the islands during his absence of two years, though the political situation presents some disquieting features. The distressing agricultural depression, due to the loss of 75 per cent. of the agricultural cattle, drouth, locust and the cholera, as well as other causes, will probably not cease to be for several years. This naturally subjects the government to criticism, because this alien government is much more likely to be criticised for existing conditions, however free from blame in respect to them, than a native government. In response to the demands for immediate independence, coming from some of the younger men of education, it was found necessary to state that there was no possible hope of it for at least a generation to come. The Democratic members of Congress, with a patriotic self-restraint which does them the

highest credit, wisely joined with their Republican colleagues in refusing to discuss before the Filipinos their differences of opinion on this subject, leaving it to Secretary Taft as the representative of the administration. Mr. Taft states that complaints were made against the Constabulary, and, while many of them were unfounded, it was probably true that a change in the Constabulary ought to be effected, and it is now under consideration by the Government.

The chief attention of the visiting Congressmen while in the Philippines was devoted to the study of agricultural and industrial conditions and to obtaining light, in their interviews with the natives, on the question of a change in tariff laws. Mr. Taft says: "While the conditions in the Philippines are not as favorable as we would like to have them, and probably will not be favorable until the depressing conditions shall be followed by a prosperous season, still progress is being made. The government is more efficient; inefficient men are being eliminated and the things are settling to business. Economy is being practised more and more in the government. Filipinos are being introduced very rapidly to the places of Americans, and, on the whole, in looking back over two years, decided steps forward have been taken. A satisfactory law has been passed which will rapidly dispose of disputed questions in relation to the possession of churches, rectories and cemeteries."

The visit of the Secretary to China resulted in suggestions as to the modification of the Chinese exclusion law, which will be laid before the President.

GENERAL STAFF DECISIONS.

The First Division of the General Staff this week made a report construing A.R. 1373, as amended by G.O. 91, W.D., c.s. This relates to extra pay for expert riflemen. Formerly, the extra pay continued for one year from the close of the target year in which qualification was made. The amendment provides that the extra pay continue for three years, assimilating the case to that of gunners, as set forth in A.R. 1372. A case arose in regard to a man who qualified as expert rifleman during the year 1903. He drew the extra pay to Dec. 31, 1904. Subsequent to that date the regulation was amended providing for the extra pay for three years from date of qualification. The First Division of the General Staff has reported that in its opinion the amendment was not retroactive and as this man was not an expert rifleman when the amendment to the regulation became effective, it did not apply to him.

The First Division of the General Staff has made a report this week on the question of the right of a soldier who was discharged by order before expiration of his term of enlistment and subsequently re-enlisted in the Philippine Islands before July 4, 1902, to wear service-in-war chevrons. A case also arose in which a man was mustered out of the Volunteer Service on June 30, 1901, and subsequently re-enlisted in the Regular Service before July 1, 1902. The question was as to how many service-in-war chevrons are authorized. The First Division of the General Staff decided that in the first case only one such chevron is authorized, unless the discharge was under Paragraph 11, G.O. 40, A.G.O., 1898, in which case two are authorized. It decided that in the second case two chevrons are authorized.

The commanding officer of the 24th Infantry recently asked the War Department to explain the term "net proceeds" as used in the 127th Article of War. He asked whether this means the net proceeds of the sale of the effects of deceased soldiers, and if so by what authority they are sold, inasmuch as Army Regulations 161 requires the proceeds of sale by a council of administration to be deposited with a paymaster. The First Division of the General Staff has recommended that he be informed that the 127th Article of War requires the effects to be turned over to the legal representatives of the deceased soldier when claimed, or in case the effects are sold either on request of such representatives or because it is impracticable to deliver the effects themselves, then the net proceeds after deducting expenses of the sale must be turned over. But in case the effects are not claimed, then they are sold by a council of administration as prescribed by A.R. 161.

The General Staff this week decided the question whether a gunner's badge can be issued to discharged soldiers. The question was brought up as to whether C. E. Muench, who was discharged in November of 1902, could be issued a gunner's badge. This man qualified as gunner on Oct. 16, 1902, and was discharged Nov. 7 of that year, but did not receive the gunner's badge. Under the orders then in force he would have been required, had the badge been issued to him, to turn it in upon discharge. Several months later the orders were changed so as to make the badge the private property of the soldier, to be retained by him. The General Staff has decided that the order was not retroactive and consequently that the badge cannot now properly be issued to the man in question.

The Commissary General of the Army this week recommended to the General Staff an amendment of the Army Transport Regulations relative to the fumigation of the ship so as to provide for the proper care of the stores and properties aboard. The amendment has been concurred in by the General Staff and will be made.

The Quartermaster General of the Army this week recommended the issue of a circular prescribing rules for the accountability for quartermaster's property in the hands of paymasters. The Paymaster General concurred and the General Staff has recommended that such a circular be issued accordingly.

TUIMANU'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

President Roosevelt has received from Tuimanu'a, the native Governor of the Manu'a Islands of Samoa, a highly interesting letter acknowledging the gold watches and medals sent the native chieftains of those islands a year ago by the President. A year ago last April the chieftains of Manu'a Islands met and formally voted to acknowledge the sovereignty of the United States and to cede to this country those islands. In acknowledgement of this action the President sent the chieftains presents of gold watches and suitably inscribed medals and a long and kindly letter expressing his gratification at the action taken by the natives. The letter received by the President, which has been made public by the Navy Department, is as follows:

"Your Excellency: It is indeed with difficulty that I address your Excellency, for I indeed feel my weakness and realize that I only represent a small portion of people, when compared to the population of the different States in our beloved country."

"Yet, I fully realize and know that it is a duty devolving upon me (Tuimanu'a) as Governor of Manu'a to

write a few words to your Excellency to express unto you the thanks, gratitude and pleasure of the people here in Manu'a for your kindness toward us and for the nice remembrances; namely, watches, medals and documents of thanks which you so kindly forwarded to the leading chiefs of this group of islands by his Excellency Capt. C. B. T. Moore, and which were received by us on the 12th day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five."

"It was unanimously resolved by the leading people of Manu'a a council convened here in Manu'a that I (Tuimanu'a) in behalf the people forward to your Excellency our heartfelt thanks for many blessing we have been the recipients of, since the noble country, of which you stand at the head, has taken charge of said islands."

"Also, that I forward our reasons for knowing that we have derived great benefit since the United States Government has taken control of the Manu'a Islands. I therefore humbly submit the following:

"On the 11th day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred, Capt. B. F. Tilley arrived here in Manu'a on the transport Abarenda and revealed unto us the decision that had been arrived at by the three governments, viz., United States, England and Germany, and said that the eastern half of the Samoan group of islands had been given to the German government. He (Captain Tilley) made the assertion that it was for our benefit to accept the United States Government, as he said it would protect us against any other country coming here and infringing upon our rights, and besides that the Government would not interfere with any old customs or traditions of the Manu'a people as long as they did not trespass upon the high and holy laws of the United States then established. Also that this Government stood for purity and liberty and granted the same privilege unto all of its inhabitants as long as they used said liberty for the upbuilding of mankind."

"Our beloved flag or the Stars and Stripes were raised over these islands on the 5th day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred, and since then all laws coming from the United States have been obeyed by the people with few exceptions, and those who have failed to abide by the same have been punished."

"During the time that Captains Tilley, Sebree, Underwood and Moore have resided here they have shown us that they have been laboring here in our behalf, and we can truthfully say that they have administered justice and caused us to realize and understand more fully how thankful we should consider ourselves in securing so good a government to take the responsibility of looking after and taking care of our interests. It has been their main desire to plant into our hearts a friendly feeling for one another and for all mankind."

"It is very clear to us that through the administration of the United States Government we will acquire all the arts of civilization and be able to become more thoroughly acquainted with the outside world and its dealing with one another; also that we will become a better class of people and be worthy to be called true citizens of the best country in all the world."

"At the present time all people here express their joy and pleasure at the good, fair and just dealing of Capt. C. B. T. Moore. It has not been long since we were permitted to enjoy a short visit with him, he having come over here in the Adams."

"It is indeed pleasing to me for this grand and glorious privilege which I am having of addressing Your Excellency, for I realize that I and the people whom I represent are very insignificant in your sight; yet at the same time it is our sincere wish and desire that we may always merit the kind consideration of your Government of the United States and also the President and we also agree and make known (at the present time) to Your Excellency that it is our only desire and hope to become good citizens at all times and always be found honoring and sustaining the law of the United States."

"With greatest respect, I beg to remain your obedient servant,
(Signed) TUIMANU'A."

SCHOOL OF SUBMARINE DEFENSE.

Lieut. Col. Arthur Murray, Art. Corps, U.S.A., in his annual report to Commandant School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., asks for an appropriation of \$70,000 for a model power plant, \$55,000 for the installation of a suitable torpedo plant for instruction, and an appropriation for barracks and quarters. He recommends that special efforts be made to secure mounted pay for the adjutant of the school, the heads of the three departments, and the disbursing officer of the torpedo depot. Also to secure an increase in the personnel of the Coast Artillery for a submarine mine, power plant and searchlight. The work of the school has been continued along the same general lines as last year and has been as satisfactory as could have been expected considering the equipment. The officers' division of the school is fairly well provided with necessary modern apparatus for its work; but for lack of an adequate electrical power plant for instruction purposes the best possible training of the men in the electrician sergeants' department is impossible. This department has been further crippled by a reduction of the appropriation for incidentals from \$10,000 to \$5,500. The appropriations asked for are essential to keeping in the highest state of efficiency a school, the value of whose work has been demonstrated by the experiences of the Russo-Japanese war. The greatest possible credit is due to Capt. R. P. Davis, Art. Corps, instructor, and Mr. Caryl D. Haskins, who together devised important improvements in the mine system. The action of the superintendent of the Military Academy in sending the first class of cadets to Fort Totten for instruction in heavy gun work and submarine mining is also commended.

The four new torpedo planters have done excellent work and are admirably adapted for the purpose intended. The officers in command of the visiting planters have shown a zeal, patience, energy and resourcefulness in overcoming difficulties at posts where practically everything was lacking for prompt and efficient mine planting, and for the good work they accomplished under trying circumstances they are specially deserving of great credit. On the Pacific coast excellent experimental work was done with boats temporarily hired for the purpose, by Capt. W. C. Davis, Artillery Corps, artillery engineer, and Capt. D. W. Ketcham, Artillery Corps, commanding the torpedo company at the entrance to San Francisco Harbor. The results obtained in the experiments of these officers show clearly the urgent need of a torpedo planter for instruction purposes on that coast.

Besides the need of mine buildings nearly everywhere and of a torpedo planter on the Pacific coast, the deficiency in the allotted strength of coast artillery companies renders it exceedingly difficult to carry out the provisions of General Orders No. 93, relating to submarine mine work at posts where no torpedo company

is stationed. Still, as the torpedo planters have begun their regular work on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and as every post in the country provided with a mine equipment has been specially supplied with necessary material for instruction purposes, there can be no question but that there has been a decided advance in the matter of submarine mine instruction during the past year. The recommendation is renewed that a submarine of the Lake type, or similar type, be attained for experimental work.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

At the session of the G.C.M. at Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 23, for the trial of Commander Young, Comdr. F. W. Bartlett, U.S.N., a member of the court of inquiry appointed by Admiral Goodrich to investigate the gunboat Bennington explosion, was recalled. Judge Gear, for the defense, objected to the introduction of evidence from the Bennington court of inquiry as being hearsay and not original evidence. His objection was sustained. An answer from Acting Secretary Darling to the telegram sent Sept. 22 to the Secretary of the Navy, was read authorizing the adjournment of the case under consideration for a reasonable time awaiting the testimony of Ensign C. T. Wade, U.S.N., who is on the sick list. This leaves the court free to proceed with the trial of Ensign Clarence E. Landrum, of the transport Lawton, who is to be tried on a charge of absence from his ship without leave and also disrespect to a superior officer.

The Acting Judge Advocate General of the Navy this week received the record and proceedings of the court of inquiry of which Rear Admiral Remy is president, in the case of Pay Director James A. Ring, who was general storekeeper at the Boston Navy Yard. This case has attracted considerable attention in naval circles. The proceedings will first be reviewed by Mr. E. P. Hanna, the solicitor of the Navy Department, and will then be submitted to the Secretary of the Navy for action. The result of the investigation of the court will not be made public until Secretary Bonaparte has acted in the case.

The U.S.S. Galveston left Hampton Roads on Aug. 13 and returned to the same point on Sept. 15, having steamed 4,846 miles and visited the following ports: Port au Prince, Haiti; Santo Domingo city; San Juan, Porto Rico; St. Thomas, Danish West Indies; Antigua; Basse Terre; Point a Pitre; Barbados; Port of Spain, Trinidad; San Juan, Porto Rico; Santo Domingo city. The average speed during the whole run in the West Indies was twelve knots with natural draft and from Santo Domingo city to Hampton Roads, a distance of 1,340 miles, the average speed was fifteen knots. This is a very creditable showing in view of the fact that vessels of this class have a maximum speed of 16.5 knots. It is reported that the Galveston could probably sustain sixteen knots during decent weather at sea for a distance of 5,000 miles.

The battleship Texas and the monitor Arkansas arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard Sept. 25 from preliminary target practice. The Texas will have forty-five days' work done aboard. The Arkansas will not have as much work done as the Texas, her repairs amounting to only thirty days' work. Both ships report satisfactory results from the practice, one gun pointer on the Texas named Huddleston, who had charge of the port turret gun, it is reported, making five hits in five shots.

The new U.S. gunboat Dubuque, Comdr. A. F. Fichteler, on her final acceptance trial tests, arrived at New York Sept. 20 from Hampton Roads and reported by wireless telegraph at Sandy Hook that she was finishing her trials successfully. The Dubuque, which has been in commission since June 3, was built on the Harlem River, at Morris Heights, by the Seabury Company.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., commanding the cruiser squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet, composed of the Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Colorado and Maryland, will assemble his squadron and join Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commanding the North Atlantic Fleet, on or before Oct. 10, for the purpose of participating in the welcome to be given to the British squadron, under Prince Louis of Battenberg. Necessary repairs upon the Maryland may prevent that ship from participating in the welcome.

All the side armor is now in place on the U.S. battleship Connecticut, building at the navy yard, New York, the last piece being placed in position on the starboard side amidships Sept. 30. Naval Constr. William J. Baxter, who has charge of the construction of the vessel, assisted by Naval Constr. Daniel C. Nutting, was present when the last bolt in the plate was put in.

The Navy Department has formally accepted the big, new floating drydock built by the Maryland Steel Company for the Cavite Naval Station. This dock has come up to requirements in every respect and is pronounced most satisfactory by the Bureau of Yards and Docks. The Bureau of Navigation is now arranging to have the dock towed to Cavite soon. Two naval colliers will be used for this purpose.

The examination for appointment to the grade of assistant civil engineer in the Navy will begin at the New York Navy Yard on Oct. 9. There are now five vacancies in this grade, and under the provisions of the law three more vacancies will occur on Jan. 1, 1906. The Navy Department is rather at a loss to understand why there have not been more applications from young civil engineers desirous of obtaining one of these desirable places. At the present time there are only five applications for permission to take this examination, and in view of the fact that the date of the examination is nearly here it is hardly thought probable that there will be any additional applications.

When leaving Singapore on Sept. 4 the German cruiser Seeadler stranded on the submerged Kent Rocks, and all efforts to tow her off proved unsuccessful. At the end of August the same vessel went aground on the Trident shoal off Labuan.

Reports received at the Navy Department indicate that the battleship Indiana, which has been undergoing extensive repairs during the past two years at the New York Navy Yard, will be ready to be placed in commission again by January 3. A report has been received by the Bureau of Construction and Repair that the boilers of the battleship Massachusetts are in such a bad condition that the vessel will have to go immediately to the New York Navy Yard and probably be placed out of commission. The Indiana is scheduled to take the place of the Massachusetts in the fleet. The latter ship will probably have to be provided with new boilers. The cruiser Chicago has arrived at the Puget Sound Naval Station and will be docked and overhauled there. The cruiser Boston will go to Panama to relieve the Princeton, which will probably be sent to one of the yards for slight repairs. A report received at the Navy Depart-

ment states that the deck of the Alabama has been damaged by the firing of the twelve-inch guns on that ship and that the vessel will have to go to the New York Navy Yard for repairs before rejoining the fleet.

Among the vessels of the "new Navy" which have become, or are fast becoming more or less obsolete, must now be numbered the Newark. This fine vessel was first commissioned for sea service in February of 1891; has seen a great deal of hard service, and has now been relegated to the reserve list at the Naval Academy.

During some French naval maneuvers off Cherbourg, Sept. 22, two torpedoboats were in collision. They remained interlocked until towed to port, where they were separated by tugs. Investigation showed that the boats had suffered serious damage. Their crews were rescued.

Comdr. Charles F. Pond, U.S.N., who was in Kansas City a few days since, is of the opinion that Navy men have not by any means lost faith in the efficiency of heavy battleships, as was reported in the newspapers soon after the last victory of the Japanese over the Russians. "Certainly naval experts could hardly make such assertions," he said. "The smaller boats are all right in their place, but their place is secondary. It takes the big battleships to hammer away and open the work. Then it may be possible for the smaller craft to go in and help with the destruction. But so long as you have big guns you should have big ships. And it was these big guns which, pounding away, opened the way at the last Japanese fight with the Russians and enabled the little boats to go in and do good work and clean up the job which had been commenced."

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.
FIRST SQUADRON.

First Division.

Send mail for ships of this division to Provincetown, Mass.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans), Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At Provincetown, Mass.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns, Capt. William S. Cowles. At Provincetown, Mass.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. William J. Barnette. At Provincetown, Mass.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. At Provincetown, Mass.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.
Send mail for ships of this division to Provincetown, Mass.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Davis), Capt. William H. Reeder. At Provincetown, Mass.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. John A. Rodgers. At Provincetown, Mass.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Provincetown, Mass.
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At Provincetown, Mass.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, Commander.
Third Division.

Send mail for ships of this division, except Galveston, to Provincetown, Mass.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigsbee), Arrived Sept. 25 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. Sharp. Arrived Sept. 24 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William G. Cutler. Arrived Sept. 21 at Provincetown, Mass.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Reginald F. Nieholson. Arrived Sept. 22 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 22 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson), Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.
COLORADO, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Duncan Kennedy. Arrived Sept. 25 at Hampton Roads. Send mail to Provincetown, Mass.
MARYLAND, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Thomas C. McLean. Arrived Sept. 22 at Tompkinsville, N. Y. Address there.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.
Fifth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford), Capt. James D. Adams. Arrived Sept. 22 at Sanchez, Santo Domingo.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. Arrived Sept. 27 at San Juan, Porto Rico.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Comdr. J. C. Colwell ordered to command.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. McCrackin. Comdr. William F. Halsey, ordered to command. Arrived Sept. 20 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

Sixth Division.

Send mail for the vessels of this division, except Castine, in care of the Postmaster, New York City.
CASTINE, G., 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Percival J. Werlich. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Placed out of commission Sept. 23.
NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns, Comdr. James T. Smith. At Santo Domingo City.
NASHVILLE, G., 8 guns, Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns, Comdr. E. F. Qualtrough. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

COAST SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickinson, Commander.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Dickinson), Capt. George A. Bicknell. Arrived Sept. 27 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. Arrived Sept. 27 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
FLORIDA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. John C. Fremont. Comdr. Charles W. Bartlett ordered to command. Arrived Sept. 23 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. Arrived Sept. 24 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

DESTROYER FLOTILLA.

Under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. The Lawrence, Stewart, Worden and Hopkins of this flotilla are assigned to the Coast Squadron.
HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At Provincetown, Mass. Address there.
HULL, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there. Has been ordered out of commission.
LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. Arrived Sept. 23 at Provincetown, Mass. Address there.
MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
STEWART, Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At Provincetown, Mass.
TRUXTON, Lieut. Clark D. Stearns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At the navy yard, New York.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement, Harry S. Myddleton, master. Arrived Sept. 25 at Newport News, Va. Address there.
AJAX (collier), merchant complement, J. S. Hutchinson, master. At Port Monroe, Va. Address there.
ARETHUSA (water boat), merchant complement, W. E. Secombe, master. Arrived Sept. 21 at Provincetown, Mass. Address there.
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement, E. W. Hendricks, master. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
GLACIER, Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement, R. J. Easton, master. At Provincetown, Mass. Address there.
LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement, George Worley, master. At Provincetown, Mass. Address there.
MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement, F. N. Le Cain, master. At Provincetown, Mass. Address there.
NERO (collier), merchant complement, I. F. Shircliff, master. Arrived Sept. 23 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
NINA (tug), Lieut. Rufus S. Manley. At Provincetown, Mass. Address there.
POTOMAC (tender), Lieut. Austin Kautz. At Provincetown, Mass. Address there.
SCORPION, C.G. (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
UNCAS (tug), Chief Btsn. Ernest Sandstrom. At Provincetown, Mass. Address there.
YANCKTON (tender), Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. At Provincetown, Mass. Address there.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief. Address of Squadron is in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich), Capt. Edwin K. Moore. Comdr. Charles J. Badger ordered to command. Arrived Sept. 23 at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. Sailed Sept. 25 from Bremerton, Wash., for San Francisco.
CONCORD, G., 6 guns, Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns, Capt. Frank H. Holmes, retired. Arrived Sept. 27 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
PAUL JONES, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. John F. Marshall. Arrived Sept. 23 at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
PERRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. Arrived Sept. 23 at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At Panama. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier), Joseph Newell, master. Arrived Sept. 23 at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, commander of Philippine Squadron. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

Battleship Squadron.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Train), Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. Arrived Sept. 29 at Shanghai, China.
OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns, Capt. John P. Merrill. Arrived Sept. 29 at Shanghai, China.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. Richardson Clover. Arrived Sept. 29 at Yokohama, Japan.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 6 guns, Lieut. Robert W. Henderson. Arrived Sept. 28 at Canton, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. William D. MacDougall. At Shanghai, China.
QUIROS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. James E. Walker. Arrived Sept. 29 at Shanghai, China.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.

Under command of Lieut. Dudley W. Knox.
BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. George W. Steele, jr. Arrived Sept. 29 at Shanghai, China.
BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. Arrived Sept. 29 at Shanghai, China.
CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Joseph R. Defrees. Arrived Sept. 29 at Shanghai, China.
DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Samuel B. Thomas. Arrived Sept. 29 at Shanghai, China.
DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. Arrived Sept. 29 at Shanghai, China.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Chefoo, China.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. Carlos G. Calkins, retired. At Yokohama, Japan.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. Asher C. Baker, retired. Arrived Sept. 24 at Hong Kong, China.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, Commander.
RAINBOW (flagship of Rear Admiral Reiter), Comdr. Walter C. Cowles. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ARAYAT, Lieut. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ELCANO, G., Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
FROLIC, G., 4 guns, Comdr. John B. Blish, retired. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MINDORO, G., 4 guns, Lieut. (J.G.) John G. Church. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, retired. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns, Ensign Oscar F. Cooper. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PARAGUA, G., 4 guns, Ensign Charles S. Kerriek. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement, A. E. Gove, master. At the naval station, Guam, L.I.
GENERAL ALAVA (despatch boat), merchant complement, Thomas Adamson, master. Arrived Sept. 29 at Shanghai, China.
IRIS (collier), merchant complement, A. M. Whitton, master. Sailed Sept. 16 from Honolulu for Guam.
JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement, Samuel Hughes, master. At Shanghai, China.
NANSHAN (supply ship), merchant complement, W. D. Prideaux master. At Woosung, China.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for ships of this squadron in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. James M. Miller (flagship of Rear Admiral Chester). At Villefranche, France.
CAESAR (collier), naval complement. Comdr. George H. Stafford, retired. Sailed Sept. 21 from Gibraltar for Washington, D. C. Address there.
DIXIE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. Sailed Sept. 27 from Ponta Delgada for Ft. Monroe. Address there.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, ETC.

ACCOMAC (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
ACTIVE (tug). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
AILEEN. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.
ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ALVARADO, G., 2 guns, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
BENNINGTON, G., 6 guns, Comdr. Lucien Young. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
CELTIC (supply ship), Comdr. J. H. Bull. Navy yard, Puget Sound.
CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
CHOCTAW (tug), Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. At New York city. Address there.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived Sept. 25 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
DOROTHEA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.
DUBUQUE, gunboat, Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. Arrived Sept. 28 at Tompkinsville, N. Y. Address there.
EAGLE, C.G., 6 guns, Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ELFRIDA. Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. At New Haven.
FORTUNE (tug), 1 gun. Sailed Aug. 12 from Mare Island for San Diego, Cal.
GRANITE STATE. Lent to the New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.
HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
HAWK. Lent to Ohio Naval Militia. Address Cleveland.
HERCULES (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HUNTRESS. Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.
INC. Lent to Massachusetts Naval Militia. Address Fall River.
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the naval station, Hawaii.
IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
KEYSTONE STATE. Lent to the Pennsylvania Naval Militia. Address Philadelphia.
LAWTON (transport), Comdr. William Winder. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
MARION. Lent to California Naval Militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.
MASSACHUSETTS (tug), Btsn. Roland P. Teel. At naval station, Key West. Address there.
MAYFLOWER. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
MOHAWK (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MODOC (tug). At navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
NARKEETA (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.
NEZINSCOT (tug). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
ONEIDA. Loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington, D.C.
ORIOLE. Lent to the Maryland Naval Militia. Address there.
OSCEOLA (tug), Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
PAWNEE (tug). At Newport, R.I. Address there.
PENACOOK (tug). At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
PENTUCKET (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PEORIA. Chief Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
PINTA. Lent to naval militia of California. Send mail to San Francisco, Cal.
PISCATAQUA (tug), Btsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
PONTIAC (tug). Arrived Aug. 14 at Brooklyn, N.Y.
PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia. Address Hoboken.
POWATAN (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
PURITAN. Lent to the District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington.
RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ROCKET (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SAMOSET (tug). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
SANDVAL, G., 2 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
SEBAGO (tug). At the naval station, Port Royal, S.C. Address there.
SIOUX (tug). Arrived Aug. 4 at Portsmouth, N.H.
SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SOLACE (transport). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
SOTOYOMO (tug). At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
STRANGER. Lent to naval militia of Louisiana. Address there.
SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns, Lieut. Frank T. Evans. Arrived Sept. 25 at Bridgewater, Conn. Send mail to the New York navy yard.
SYLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.
TECUMSEH (tug), Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TERROR, M., 4 guns. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
TRITON (tug), Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNADILLA (tug). At Mare Island, Cal. Send mail to Mare Island.
VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite), Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
WABAN (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WASP, C.G., 6 guns. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Morrell. Arrived Sept. 21 at Erie, Penna. Address there.
WOMPATUCK, Btsn. Alfred H. Hewson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
YANTIC. Lent to Michigan Naval Militia. Address Detroit.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.
BLAKELEY, Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
DIPONT, Lieut. James H. Tomb. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FOX, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
GRAMPUS (submarine), Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
HOLLAND (submarine), Gun. Emil Swanson. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
MANLY, At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
McKEE. At torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
NICHOLSON, Lieut. William S. Miller. Arrived Sept. 19 at the torpedo station, Newport. Address there.
O'BRIEN, Lieut. Edward Woods. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
PIKE (submarine), Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
PLUNGER (submarine), Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PORPOISE (submarine), Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PORTER, Lieut. Willis McDowell. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
RODGERS, Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At Narragansett Bay, R.I.
SHARK (submarine), Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
TALBOT, Lieut. V. S. Houston. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship), Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.
Lieut. Irwin V. Gillis in command.
At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedoboats ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, CUSHING, GWIN, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY, BAILEY, THORNTON, SHUBRICK and the submarines MOCCASIN and ADDER.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.
ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship), Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and store ship), Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship at Guantanamo). At Pensacola, Fla., under repairs.
CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship), Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
FRANKLIN, R.S., Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HANCOCK (transport, receivingship), Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.
INDEPENDENCE, R.S., Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island. Address there.
LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S., Comdr. Horace M. Witzel, retired. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship), Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At the naval reservation, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
MONONGAHELA (storeship), Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
PANTHER, C.G., 8 guns (auxiliary to the Lancaster). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
PENSACOLA, R.S., Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receiving ship), Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin), Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SANTEE. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
SHERIDAN (prison ship), Lieut. Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SUPPLY (station ship), Comdr. George L. Dyer. At the naval station, Guam, Ladrone Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
WABASH, R.S., Capt. Asa Walker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.
ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. At New York city, N.Y.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. On a short cruise. Mail for the vessel should be regulated by the following itinerary: Leaves Orient Point, Long Island, Oct. 4; leaves New London, Conn., Oct. 14; leaves Newport News, Va., Oct. 28; leaves Yorktown, Va., Nov. 9; arrives Philadelphia Nov. 18.

FISH COMMISSION.
ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address in care of U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.
FISH HAWK. Address Ketchikan, Alaska.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B.D., torpedoboard destroyer; L.D.G., light draft gunboat; R.S., receivingship.

MEMORANDA NO. 54, NAVY DEPT., SEPT. 1, 1905.
For the information of the officers of the Pay Corps, commanding officers of ships and commandants of stations.

Publishes decisions from the Comptroller of the Treasury relating to the following:

Purchasing pay officers are not authorized to pay mileage upon copy of orders directing travel. Such claim should be presented to the Auditor for the Navy Department for direct settlement by him.

A retired officer on active duty shall receive the pay and allowances of an officer on the active list of the grade from which he was retired.

Apprentice seamen are not entitled to the additional compensation of thirty-three cents per day to which seamen, ordinary seamen, or landsmen who perform the duty of a fireman or coal passer on board a vessel of war are entitled.

An aide to the commander-in-chief of a fleet drawing old Navy pay is not entitled to the additional \$200 per annum allowed to a lieutenant serving as aide to a major general.

An officer who is detailed for duty as "aide to the commandant" and who is also attached to a receivingship, though not assigned to duty thereon, is entitled to shore pay only.

A naval constructor granted leave of absence by the Bureau of Navigation is entitled to leave pay only while on leave.

Officers of the line, Medical and Pay Corps attached to and doing duty on board a vessel in commission, and also detailed for duty on shore on a foreign station, are entitled to the ten per cent. increase for shore duty beyond seas if the shore duty is paramount.

The detail of an ordinary seaman as Jack-of-the-dust is sufficient authority to entitle him to the pay so long as the detail continues, even though he is on leave.

An aide to the commander of a squadron is entitled to the additional \$200 per annum only when he is receiving Army pay.

An officer discharged from the Service for professional disqualification is not entitled to one year's pay on discharge.

NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 22.—Capt. E. K. Moore detached command Chicago; to the Navy Department, Washington, D.C.
Lieut. W. K. Wortman detached Massachusetts; to home and leave one month.

Lieut. W. B. Tardy to the Maine.
Chief Btsn. J. Sutton placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from Sept. 30, 1905, in accordance with the provisions of Section 143 of the R.S.

Btsn. E. Robange detached Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Narragansett Bay, R.I., for duty at the Naval Coal Depot, Bradford, R.I.
War. Mach. L. M. Wentworth to Bayonne, N.J., for duty as assistant to the inspector of machinery at the works of Babcock & Wilcox Co., Oct. 2, 1905.

Paymr. Ck. E. H. Porter appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

SEPT. 23.—Capt. E. J. Dorn, retired, to the navy yard, Boston, Mass., Oct. 4, 1905, for court-martial duty and such other duty as may be assigned.

Lieut. M. H. Signor to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

P.A. Paymr. H. A. Wise, jr., orders Sept. 6, 1905, modified; to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., for duty as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Chief Btsn. A. Anderson to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., Oct. 9, 1905.

Chief Btsn. J. H. Doyle detached Naval Coal Depot, Bradford, R.I., etc.; to duty connection Virginia.

War. Mach. P. Fernan detached duty Babcock & Wilcox Co., Bayonne, N.J., etc.; to duty connection Virginia.

Paymr. Ck. G. A. Wilcox appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy from Sept. 23, 1905, duty Denver.

SEPT. 24.—SUNDAY.

SEPT. 25.—Capt. E. C. Pendleton detached duty as commandant of the navy yard and superintendent of the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C., etc.; to home and wait orders.

Capt. E. H. C. Leutze detached duty as member Board Inspection and Survey, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty as commandant of the navy yard and superintendent of the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, 1905.

Comdr. C. W. Bartlett to command Florida, Oct. 10, 1905.

Comdr. J. C. Fremont detached command Florida; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craven detached Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc., Sept. 30, 1905; to Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Chief Btsn. L. S. Van Duzer detached Olympia; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. G. R. Salisbury detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to the Olympia as executive officer, sailing from New York, N.Y., about Oct. 11, 1905.

Lieut. B. B. Bierer detached Illinois; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. C. Webster to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., Oct. 5, 1905, for duty as assistant to the equipment officer of that yard.

Ensign H. S. Klyce to Paducah.
Ensign E. J. King to Alabama.

P.A. Surg. J. C. Thompson to the Naval Recruiting Station, Providence, R.I.

Chief Btsn. G. B. Moncrief detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Yankton.

Btsn. E. Murphy to Constellation, Newport, R.I., and additional duty at the Naval Training Station.

Chief Carp. C. L. Bennett detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., for duty in connection with Rhode Island.

Chief Carp. W. E. Powell detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, Newport News, Va., for duty in connection with Virginia.

SEPT. 26.—Comdr. C. F. Pond commissioned a commander in the Navy from March 31, 1905.

Comdr. A. G. Winterhalter commissioned a commander in the Navy from July 1, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Moffett commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from July 1, 1905.

Lieut. J. A. Schofield detached duty Navy Recruiting Party No. 2; to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., to settle accounts.

Lieut. M. H. Signor to the Navy recruiting office, St. Louis, Mo.

Midshipman P. H. Fretz to Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Asst. Surgeons E. C. White, T. W. Reed, E. U. Reed, E. H. Old and G. H. McConnon appointed assistant surgeons in the Navy from Sept. 21, 1905.

War. Mach. C. Hammond to the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., duty connection Rhode Island.

SEPT. 27.—Lieut. H. Laning detached Dolphin; to home and leave one month.

Lieut. P. Foley detached Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to the Nashville, sailing from New York, N.Y., Oct. 11, 1905.

Lieut. O. S. Knepper, resignation as a lieutenant in the United States Navy accepted to take effect Oct. 25, 1905.

Lieut. F. Swift, retired, detached command Fish Hawk; to home.

Ensign E. P. Svarz to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Midshipman H. D. Childs, when discharged from further attendance before the Naval Examining Board, Washington, D.C., to home and wait orders.

Surg. L. L. Von Wedekind detached Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to the Navy Recruiting Rendezvous, Baltimore, Md., etc., and granted thirty days' leave.

Surg. C. M. De Valin detached Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to the Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

P.A. Surg. A. E. Peck detached Bennington; to Concord, Pa.

P.A. Surg. G. L. Angeny to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

P.A. Surg. J. M. Moore detached Navy Recruiting Rendezvous, Chicago, Ill., and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. E. M. Brown detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surg. A. J. Geiger to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Asst. Surg. H. F. Hull detached Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Asst. Surg. R. G. Heiner detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc.; to the Scorpion.

Act. Asst. Surg. F. A. Richardson detached Scorpion; to the Navy Recruiting Rendezvous, Baltimore, Md.

War. Mach. E. A. Manck to Baltimore, Md., for duty as inspector of coal.

War. Mach. W. E. B. Grant, retired, detached duty Navy Recruiting Rendezvous, Baltimore, Md., etc.; to home.

Chief Sallmaker J. J. Byrne, retired, to navy yard, New York, N.Y.; duty general storekeeper's department of that yard.

SEPT. 28.—Asst. Surg. C. M. Oman to Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Paymr. G. R. Venable detached special duty Bureau Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Sept. 30; to Celtic Oct. 10.

P.A. Paymr. W. C. Fite detached Solace; to home, settle accounts and await orders.

Paymr. Ck. E. L. Cary appointment dated June 15, 1905, duty Solace, revoked.

Paymr. Ck. W. C. Raig appointed a paymaster's clerk from Sept. 28; duty Southey, navy yard, Portsmouth.

Chief Btsn. H. Sweeney detached Yankton to Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., and additional duty Constellation.

Chief Btsn. P. E. Radcliffe detached Solace; to Celtic. Btsn. L. M. Melcher to San Francisco.

Act. Btsn. L. McNally and Gun. F. A. McGregor detached Pensacola, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, to Celtic.

Act. Gun. H. Webb to works Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., Newport News, duty connection Virginia.

Act. Carp. W. B. Cothran resignation as an acting carpenter accepted to take effect Sept. 30.

War. Mach. G. W. Johnson detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk; to Texas.

War. Mach. A. Skinner discharged treatment General Hospital, Fort Bayard, to Washington, Oct. 12, for examination for retirement; then home and await orders.

Comdr. J. M. Robinson detached Naval War College Sept. 30, and await orders.

Comdr. J. B. Murdoch detached command Denver; to home and await orders.

Comdr. J. H. Bull detached command Solace; to command Celtic.

Comdr. J. F. Parker detached Naval War College Sept. 30; to navy yard, Norfolk, for court-martial duty.

Comdr. J. C. Colwell detached Naval War College Sept. 30; to command Denver, sailing from New York Oct. 11.

Comdr. H. M. Witzel, retired, to command Lancaster, navy yard, League Island.

Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Knapp detached Solace; to Celtic as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Oman detached Naval War College Sept. 30; to Lancaster, navy yard, League Island.

Lieut. E. H. Dodd to Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Oct. 9.

Lieut. P. Symington detached Naval War College Sept. 30; to West Virginia.

Lieut. C. Richardson to Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Oct. 16.

Lieut. I. V. Gillis additional duty command Atlanta.

Surg. J. G. Field detached Solace; to Celtic.

Surg. R. Spear detached special duty St. Petersburg, Russia; to Asiatic Station.

Asst. Surgs. G. H. McConnon, E. U. Reed, T. W. Reed, E. C. White and E. H. Old to Washington, D.C., for a course of instruction at Naval Medical School.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

SEPT. 28.—Capt. Albertus W. Catlin, orders of Sept. 9 directing that officer to hold himself in readiness for orders to Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N.H., revoked.

Col. Paul St. C. Murphy detached from Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., and ordered to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., to command marines there.

Major Con. M. Perkins granted three months' extension of present sick leave which expires Oct. 2, 1905.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

SEPT. 22.—First Lieut. W. W. Joyne, preparatory orders from Chase to duty on Pacific coast.

First Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, preparatory orders from Windom to Chase.

SEPT. 23.—Chief Engr. J. H. Chalker ordered to Mohawk immediately upon expiration of present leave.

SEPT. 26.—Commanding officer Manning ordered to proceed to San Francisco, Cal.

Constr. J. W. Lee ordered to proceed to Tompkins Cove, N.Y., and to Philadelphia, Pa., on inspection duty.

Second Asst. Engr. J. E. Sheedy granted thirty days' leave commencing Oct. 1.

SEPT. 27.—Second Asst. Engr. G. W. David detached from Mohawk and ordered to Tuscarora for temporary duty. Preparatory orders to duty on Pacific coast.

Second Lieut. Eben Barker detached from Grant upon reporting of 1st Lieut. B. H. Camden and ordered home and granted thirty days' leave. Preparatory orders to Algonquin on expiration of leave.

Chief Engr. H. L. Boyd ordered before board of medical officers of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service at Mullet Key, Fla., for medical survey.

SEPT. 28.—First Lieut. J. E. Reinburg ordered to make investigation from the Life Saving Service in the 12th Life Saving District.

First Lieut. C. S. Colaran detached McCulloch and assigned to duty as assistant inspector life saving stations.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. E. G. F. Wadsworth, Boston, Mass.

APACHE—At Arundel, Cove, Md., repairing.

ARCATA—Lieut. L. T. Cutter. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. Arctic cruise.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—Capt. F. H. Newgarde in charge. At New York, N.Y.

CHASE—(practice ship), Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Practice cruise.

COLFAX—Station ship. At Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. P. W. Thompson. San Juan, Porto Rico.

FESSENDEN—At Arundel Cove, Md., for repairs.

FORWARD—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. At Gulfport, Miss.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal.

GRANT—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. J. L. Sill. At Charleston, S.C. temporarily.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs. At Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Port Tampa, Fla.

HARTLEY—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Capt. F. H. Newcombe in charge. At New York, N.Y.

McCULLOCH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—Capt. J. F. Wild. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. K. W. Perry. At New York, N.Y.

MANNING—Capt. C. K. Fenger. Bering Sea cruise.

MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. At New York, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. T. D. Walker. At Detroit, Mich.

OXORDAGA—Capt. J. C. Moore. Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY—Capt. W. H. Roberts. Seattle, Wash.

RUSH—Capt. F. Tuttle. San Francisco, Cal.

SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Mobile, Ala.

THETIS—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. At San Francisco, Cal.

TUSCARORA—Capt. John Dennett. At Milwaukee, Wis.

WASHINGTON—At Arundel Cove, Md.

WINDOM—Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Baltimore, Md.

WINNISIMMET—Lieut. D. J. Ainsworth. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Lieut. S. P. Edmonds, temporarily. At Gulfport, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—Capt. H. B. West. At Portland, Me.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 26, 1905.

Among the new appointees to the department of modern languages at the Naval Academy are two Spanish gentlemen of distinction not alone in their own country, but also throughout America. Senor Garcia Valdes is a well known journalist of Madrid, articles from his pen having attracted wide attention over the nom de plume, "El Pajaro Verde" (The Green Bird). He also won fame as a captain of volunteers at Manila, and was, during the last campaign, thrice rewarded for gallantry in action and received the Spanish medal for naval merit. His colleague is Senor Arturo Ferlaudez Alonzo, also a scholar and a warrior who, with the redoubtable Weyler, fought in the famous Cuban campaign.

Following out the orders recently issued and through the arrangements with the State of Maryland for the use of its range, Lieut. W. Garland Fay, U.S.M.C., is now at Saunders's Rifle Range with a squad, undergoing target practice. The squad consists of eight of the young second lieutenants at the local barracks, who will be replaced on Friday or Saturday with another squad of officers. Lieut. Benjamin B. Gossett, U.S.M.C., who has reported at the Marine Barracks for a course at the School of Application there, is an ex-midshipman, having been appointed to the Academy from Williamston, S.C., in 1903. He resigned, however, about a year after his entrance.

The football squad of young officers at the Marine Barracks has started the season's practice on the barracks gridiron. There is some excellent material and there are indications that they will put a good strong team on the field for this season. Lieut. V. V. Sweeney is manager and Lieut. Randolph Coyle captain of the team.

The first of the Artillery drills at the Naval Academy since the entrance of the new fourth class, was held Saturday morning at the new parade ground in front of the present Superintendent's quarters and was well executed.

It is understood that there is one case of diphtheria or diphtheretic sore throats at the Naval Academy barracks and a second suspicion case has developed within the last twenty-four hours, which is being carefully watched by the naval medical authorities. Both cases are mild and no serious consequences are expected. Both of the patients are second lieutenants and they have, it is said, been nominally quarantined. The cases at the Naval Academy are doing well.

The sailors of the U.S.S. Newark, now at the Naval Academy, will repeat their successful minstrel ashore in this city shortly, and the proceeds of the box office sales will be devoted to the Bennington sufferers in some manner.

The ambitious fourth class had a track meet all their own on Saturday last. The summary of events was as follows: 100-yd. dash, won by Carey, time, 11 sec.; high jump, Northeroft, 5 ft. 4 ins.; mile run, Davis, 5 min. 23 sec.; shot put, Chambers, 35 ft. 1 in.; 120-yd. high hurdles, Carey, 20 2-5 sec.; 440-yd. dash, Beeson, 57 sec.; running broad jump, Carey, 19 ft. 4 ins.; 220-yd. low hurdles, Carey, 20 4-5 sec.; half-mile run, Davis, 2 min. 20 sec.; 220-yd. dash, Carey, 25 1-5 sec.; hammer throw, Northeroft, 105 ft.; pole vault, Stephenson, 9 ft. 5 1-2 ins.; company relay race, 750 yards, four men to each team—3d Co. won 1 min. 25 sec.

The officials of the meet were: Referee, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard; judges, Profs. N. M. Terry and C. V. Cusachs, and Lieutenants Horne, Greenblade and Todd; timekeepers, Midshipmen Hughes, Brainard and Hucks; starter, Mr. Otto Steven.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 23, 1905.

The most important and interesting affair of the week has been the court-martial of Comdr. Lucien Young. Interest has increased as the trial proceeded and for the past few days a great number of the ladies of the yard, as well as many of the officers, have attended each session. Most of the officers composing the court had arrived by Friday morning, Sept. 15, but it was not until 12:30 p.m. that Capt. Ernest E. West, U.S.M.C., who had been sent here from Washington to act as judge advocate, reached the yard. A special tug was sent over to Port Costa to meet his train and the court convened promptly at one o'clock, the hour specified in the precept. Commander Young is represented by Judge George D. Gear, of Honolulu, a personal friend, who came up from the islands to conduct the defence. Capt. Franklin J. Drake and Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans, both of this yard, are acting as assistant counsel.

By request of the counsel of the accused the session of Saturday was only of sufficient length to comply with the regulations, and the actual trial did not commence until Monday, Sept. 18, when Commander Young pleaded not guilty to the charge and the six specifications thereof, collectively and separately. All testimony for the prosecution has now been introduced, with the exception of that of Ensign Charles T. Wade, engineer officer of the ship, who was operated upon at the hospital here on Sept. 5 for gangrenous appendicitis, and who, according to the written statement of his physician, P.A. Surg. Charles G. Smith, will not be in condition to give his evidence for probably a month. It was the desire of the prosecution that the defence should proceed with their case and allow Ensign Wade's testimony to be introduced at a later date. This the defence objected to, and a telegram was received from the Acting Secretary of the Navy authorizing a continuance of the case for a reasonable length of time until the testimony of Ensign Wade could be taken. Up to the present time, the counsel for the accused, by constant objections on technicalities, has succeeded in suppressing much evidence which the prosecution has desired to bring out.

Pending the continuation of the trial of Commander Young the present court will try Ensign Clarence E. Landram, of the U.S.S. Lawton, charged with absence from ship without leave and disrespect to his superior officer. The Landram court-martial will convene on Wednesday next.

The condition of Ensign Wade is much improved and is now most favorable for recovery, although he is not yet able to stand. It will probably be six weeks or more before he is in condition to stand his own trial, on the charges arising out of the Bennington disaster.

Lieut. Alexander F. H. Yates, who has been in command of the Bennington since the trial of Commander Young, has been granted three months' leave in order to go abroad, where his father is critically ill. As his leave was authorized from Sept. 8, he has already lost over two weeks of the time, by being held here as a witness in the present court-martial. Owing to the circumstances the defence has excused him from appearing as a witness and he will leave for the East, en route to Europe, at once.

Chaplain John F. Fleming, of the U.S.S. Lawton, delivered a most interesting sermon at the Sunday morning service at St. Peter's Chapel on Sept. 17. Chaplain Fleming has had great success in awakening the interest of the enlisted men, and his sermon of Sunday last was listened to by them with much appreciation.

On Sunday evening Rear Admiral and Mrs. McCalla entertained at a small dinner, complimentary to Med. Dir. James R. Waggener and Miss Frances Waggener, prior to their departure for the East. Covers were laid for eight, there being present Dr. and Miss Waggener, Chaplain and Mrs. John F. Fleming, Miss McCalla and Miss Stella McCalla.

Lieut. Edwin Horace Dodd and Mrs. Dodd are receiving the congratulations of their friends upon the arrival of a little son, born a day or two ago.

Capt. Charles P. Perkins, of the San Francisco Naval

Training Station, and Mrs. Perkins, were hosts at a formal twelve o'clock breakfast on Thursday, Sept. 14, in honor of Prince Ferdinand, of Savoy, and Count Morenco di Moriondo. Prince Ferdinand is a son of the Commander-in-Chief of the Italian navy, and a nephew of King Emanuel and Queen Margherita of Italy. Capt. and Mrs. Perkins also entertained at an elaborate dinner in honor of these foreign guests, who are attached to the Italian warship, Calabria, now lying in San Francisco harbor. The Italian ship has already been the scene of many delightful affairs and her officers promise to prove delightful hosts during their stay here.

Mrs. Charles Lyman Bent, of Alameda, spent several days here last week as the guest of Mrs. Wade L. Jolly, at her home at the Marine barracks. Capt. Frank H. Holmes is a guest at the home of Civil Engr. H. H. Rousseau. Mrs. Manly H. Simons, who has been under treatment in one of San Francisco's best known hospitals, suffered a relapse the latter part of the week, but is now progressing favorably towards complete recovery. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle, commanding officer of the U.S.S. Philadelphia at the Bremerton yard, and Mrs. Doyle, are at present at Mare Island, where they were guests at the home of Pay Insp. and Mrs. John S. Carpenter. Paymr. W. B. Rogers returned, Sept. 22 after six weeks' absence, spent in the East. His return was something of a surprise to his friends, as when he left on a forty days' leave it was the general opinion that he would be detached and given duty on the Atlantic coast before that leave had expired.

Mrs. L. C. Logan, wife of Captain Logan, of the Ohio, has returned to San Francisco, and, with her two daughters, has taken apartments at the Hotel Colonial, where they expect to spend the winter. Midshipman Theobald has arrived from the Naval Academy and is spending the month with his parents in San Francisco. Capt. Alfred William Bjornstad, U.S.A., is expected to arrive in San Francisco on Tuesday, and will be a guest at the Sabin home until Oct. 3, when his marriage to Miss Pearl Sabin will take place.

Med. Dir. James R. Waggener and Miss Frances Waggener left today for Springfield, Mass., where a portion of the former's three months' leave will be spent. Miss Waggener will be greatly missed, as she was prominent in the younger set, and possesses a charming, unaffected personality. Gen. and Mrs. Francis Moore and their daughter, Miss Jessie Moore, have returned to San Francisco, where they will spend several weeks before going east. They are staying at the Colonial. Mrs. Charles M. McCormick is at the yard, having come up from Santa Cruz to spend the week end here as the guest of Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood.

An interesting maneuver took place here on Thursday evening, Sept. 21, when the torpedoboats Farragut, Preble, Fox and Davis attempted to enter the channel without being detected by the various tugs and launches from the yard, which were on the lookout for them. The vessels had been absent for a week on a cruise to Santa Cruz, and if they succeeded in reaching the yard before 11:30 Thursday night, were to be regarded as having captured the yard. The powerful searchlights turned on during the evening were too strong for them, however, and the yard forces were pronounced the victors.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., Aug. 14, 1905.

Fort William McKinley has a garrison of two squadrons of Cavalry, four battalions of Infantry, a battery of Artillery and a battalion of Engineers, less one company. We are six miles from Manila, on the Pasig River, and are in the throes of the rainy season now, which keeps up until November.

On June 27 the Sheridan, bringing the 16th Infantry, arrived in Manila Bay, and after a night spent in harbor the regiment was towed to Fort William McKinley, where the officers and ladies were hospitably entertained by the different garrisons until they could take possession of the attractive quarters awaiting them in the 16th Garrison.

The 1st Squadron, 8th Cav., which came over on the Logan, was sent to Santa Mesa for temporary station, and came out to this post on Aug. 7. Major Ripley, who came over with them, goes to Camp Wallace, Union, to take command of that post and the 3d Squadron, 8th Cav. Lieut. Col. H. P. Kingsbury commands the 1st Squadron, Major C. G. Ayres the 2d Squadron, Lieut. L. H. Kilbourne, 8th Cav., is at Santa Mesa Garrison, and may not get away for six weeks. He is quartermaster, and as that post is to be abandoned, he is to remain there until everything is disposed of.

The week of the arrival of the 16th Infantry, Mrs. Daniel Cornman, wife of Colonel Cornman, 7th Inf., entertained very delightfully with a five o'clock tea for Mrs. Butler D. Price. Mrs. French assisted in receiving the guests, and in the dining room were also ladies of the 7th. Mrs. Farnsworth presiding at the large round table, covered with an exquisitely embroidered cloth from China. The centerpiece was a glowing mass of red hibiscus. Mrs. McBroom, assisted by Mesdames Caldwell and Elliott, served the punch and lemonade. The house looked particularly attractive with the beautiful carved furniture, brasses and handsome hangings recently brought by Col. and Mrs. Cornman from China and Japan.

An informal hop was given by the officers and ladies of the 7th Infantry in Memorial Hall. The large number of the garrison attending, greatly enjoyed the dance and the supper which followed. The following week the officers of the 8th Cavalry and the 5th Battery of Field Artillery entertained in a similar way. Dancing lasted until a late hour, when all adjourned to enjoy the refreshments.

On the evening of Aug. 4 the ladies and officers of the 7th Infantry, 8th Cavalry and 5th Battery, Field Art., gave an elaborate ball to welcome the 16th Infantry and 3d Battalion, Engineers, at the beautiful assembly hall just completed. The decorations were very attractive; numerous tropical plants with gorgeous foliage were in great abundance and innumerable Japanese lanterns cast a soft glow over the hall, where were gathered the officers and ladies of the garrison and many from Manila and the adjacent posts. In the receiving line were Mrs. Cornman, for the 7th Infantry; Mrs. Hayden, 5th Battery, and Mrs. Ayres, 8th Cavalry. Dancing was continued until a late hour, when an elaborate course supper was served by Clark, the caterer, of Manila. From the Russian battleships now in the harbor were several officers who were given a hearty welcome and entered into the festivities to which they added by their presence. From the garrison were: Colonel Anderson, Major and Mrs. Ayres, Capt. and Mrs. Slocum, Capt. and Mrs. Barnum, Capt. and Mrs. Sawtelle, Capt. and Mrs. Stockle, Capt. and Mrs. Saxton, Capt. and Mrs. Wells, Lieut. and Mrs. Latrobe, Lieut. and Mrs. Cox, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, all 8th Cavalry; Col. and Mrs. Price, Lieut. Colonel Allen, Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. Beckurts, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Bennett, Captain Ridgout, Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler, Lieut. and Mrs. Hale, Lieut. and Mrs. Wate, Lieut. and Mrs. Hilgard, Lieut. and Mrs. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. Morison, Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill, Lieut. and Mrs. Atkins, Captain French, Chaplain and Miss Hillman, Lieutenants Wescott, Beals, Kingman, Shean, McCune, Pickering, Riley, Peyton, Janus, Boswell, all 16th Infantry; Col. and Mrs. Cornman, Major Hardin, Captain Goodin, Capt. and Mrs. Farnsworth, Capt. and Mrs. French, Capt. and Mrs. Caldwell, Capt. and Mrs. McBroom, Captain Ovenshine, Captain Tillman, Lieutenants Knox and Allison, Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott, Lieut. and Mrs. Leonard, Lieutenants Davidson, Brockman, Samuelson, Bendel, Allerdee and Moore, all 7th Infantry; Capt. and Mrs. Hayden, Lieut. and Mrs. Collins, 5th Batt., Artillery; Capt. and Mrs. Hinman, Capt. and Mrs. Waldron, Mrs. Whitman, Captain Smith, Lieutenant Poole, Major

Wales, Dr. Cass, Dr. and Mrs. Shaw, Lieutenants Adams and Black.

A morning card club has been organized by the ladies of the garrison; five-hundred is the game to be played. At the first meeting Mrs. Butler D. Price and Mrs. W. C. Bennett were the hostesses at the former's most attractive home. The spacious veranda presented a most animated scene, with groups of ladies enjoying the review given for General Edgerly by the troops of the post. Later the game was played, the first prize, a Billiard chair, being won by Mrs. Barnum; the lone hand, a large brass tray, by Mrs. Hayes; and the consolation, a Benares card tray, by Mrs. Wells.

On Wednesday, Aug. 9, the garrison at Fort McKinley entertained the distinguished visitors to the islands, Secretary Taft and his party. At ten o'clock the booming of the seventeen guns announced the presence of the Secretary, who arrived with General Corbin. The members of the Congressional party and the ladies soon followed and a review of all the troops was given, commanded by Col. Butler D. Price, 16th Inf. Following the review Secretary Taft, with General Corbin, inspected the post and then proceeded to the assembly hall, where the officers and ladies of the post had the opportunity of greeting their guests. In the receiving line were Secretary Taft, Miss Roosevelt, Gen. and Mrs. Corbin, Col. and Mrs. Price, Lieut. Col. Secretary Taft had a pleasant word for everyone, and Miss Roosevelt charmed all by her gracious manner. There were many guests from other posts and from Manila, also from the warships in the harbor. Prominent among these was the Russian Admiral Enquist. A delightful program was rendered by the 8th Cavalry band, and dancing was indulged in. During the intermission Miss Roosevelt, escorted by Colonel Price, Mrs. Price with Secretary Taft, and Gen. and Mrs. Corbin, followed by the Congressional party and others, repaired to the spacious verandas where luncheon was served. After this Mr. Burr McIntosh, of New York, took a panoramic view of the entire party, guests and hosts on the broad esplanade overlooking Laguna de Bay mountains and intervening valleys.

Many of the officers and ladies of the post have attended the various social functions given in honor of Miss Roosevelt and Secretary Taft. Col. and Mrs. Price, Colonel Anderson and Capt. and Mrs. Slocum were among the guests at an elaborate dinner given by Gen. H. T. Allen at the Army and Navy Club for Secretary Taft and Miss Roosevelt.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Eastman, Med. Dept., leave on Aug. 15 for Japan and China for a month's stay, and then they go to the States, for a good station, we hope. Their friends are sorry to see them leave. Mrs. Morris, wife of Lieut. S. J. Morris, and Mrs. Grissinger, wife of Lieut. J. W. Grissinger, also leave us on the September transport for the States. Major L. S. McCormick, 7th Cav., was in the post last week. The Major is stationed at Batangas.

The little eight-year-old son of Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott, who has been very ill, is much improved now, and will soon be up. Robert, the son of Captain Farnsworth, 7th Inf., came over on the Logan and has with him for a few days Bethol, the son of Capt. W. L. Simpson, quartermaster of the Logan. Miss Coulter, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Farnsworth, has returned to her home.

The 8th Cavalry band goes with the Secretary of War and his party on their trip around the islands, to Hong Kong, and to any other place that the party may go. Capt. S. L. Slocum goes with them as their commanding officer, and will be accompanied by Mrs. Slocum.

Dr. Rex H. Rhoades, dental surgeon, who has been working at the Division Hospital, Manila, has moved out to this post and has an office in the post hospital, and is doing a great deal of work.

A son was born on July 27 in Manila to Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas L. Sherburne, 8th Cav. Both mother and son are doing well, and will come out to the post in a few days. Lieutenant Sherburne, who served in the 3d Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, has many friends in Manila, who were all glad to see him and to congratulate him.

Admiral Enquist, of the Russian navy, who commands the three Russian naval vessels in Manila harbor, was in the post last week. One of the most interesting sights in Manila or its vicinity is the Russian vessels lying in the bay behind the breakwater. They can be seen very plainly from the water front.

Two or three cases of glanders have been discovered in the post, and, as a result, the strictest measures are being taken to prevent its spread and to stamp out the disease.

This post is fast nearing completion. The houses in the different garrisons are, as a rule, in the hands of different contractors, and they are working until late at night in order to get them done. Captain Hannay, 22d Inf., is in charge of the construction work out here. The quarters for the enlisted men are generally said to be the best that are in the Philippines, and are better than many in the States.

FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., Sept. 24, 1905.

When Gen. Adna R. Chaffee honored Fort Roots with a visit last spring, much speculation was indulged in by the local and military citizen, and now the official announcement is received by Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, commandant of the post, that Fort Roots is to be enlarged to a battalion post, and that the buildings required will be erected at once. At this time the new administration building is rapidly nearing completion; the exterior work is practically completed. The gymnasium has the brick work begun and it is expected that both of these buildings will be ready for occupancy by the last of next month. In addition to these, bids are to be let for the commanding officer's quarters, bachelor officers' quarters, and a double set of barracks. Each of the four new buildings will be of considerable size. The officers' clubhouse will have quarters for six officers, and will be 90 feet deep and 60 feet wide, facing the parade ground. The commanding officer's quarters will have a beautiful outlook over the city and river, and will be 60 feet deep. The barracks frontage will be 90 feet, and will be 45 feet deep. All these buildings will be of the most improved order, and when completed there will be eighteen brick buildings, the cost of these ranging to \$25,000. It is expected that these will be in readiness for occupancy by March or April of next year.

George W. Rogers, president of the Little Rock Board of Trade, and George R. Brown, secretary, were guests of Col. A. C. Sharpe, commandant of the post, last week. An inspection of the new buildings was made, and the matter of a new electric line to connect Fort Roots with Little Rock will receive the early attention of the city officials of the latter city.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hilden Olin are in New York city, but are expected home about Oct. 1. Major R. R. Stevens, of Fort Sam Houston, spent several days at the post last week, and has now gone to Hot Springs. Lieut. Robert Morrison, late of West Point, arrived last week.

The field day exercises will continue, and are marked with great interest by both military and civilian spectators. The exercises of Thursday, Sept. 28, will be directed by Lieut. D. B. Lawton.

On Wednesday evening the Houck Music Company tendered a complimentary concert to the officers and men of the post, which was an unusually pleasant affair. The parade grounds were effectively lighted, with seats arranged upon canvas in front of the barracks parade, from which the numbers were given. After a program of twelve numbers Col. and Mrs. Alfred C. Sharpe entertained a number of friends informally at their home. The house was in charming arrangement, and delicious refreshments were served. Among the guests were: Dr. and Mrs. Phalen, Lieut. and Mrs. Milo C. Corey, Lieuts. George Goodrich, Lawton, Weeks and Robert Morrison;

Mrs. Logan H. Roots, Mr. and Mrs. Linn W. Hemingway, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Leslie Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. T. Cotman, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Leigh, Misses Bessie Williams, Margaret and Anne McCarthy, Nan Miller, Rose Dickinson, Irene Gibson, Adolphine Fletcher, Helen Heinze, Eva Butler, Messrs. Gordon N. Peay, George H. Lee, Roy Thompson, Ross McCain, Claude Cotter, Henry Leigh and G. King.

Mrs. Weeks has gone to Oklahoma City, Okla., to visit her parents for several weeks.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Sept. 25, 1905.

The 125 acres of ground which have been undergoing clearing by contractors for a drill ground have been thoroughly grubbed and ploughed. This gives the present drill ground an extension of three times its original size. The new ground is generally level and no further expense will be required to make it serviceable except to seed it.

Capt. T. B. Lamoreux, constructing quartermaster, opened bids for seeding it last week and the contract was let at the rate of \$6 per acre.

The regiment turned out in full dress last Saturday morning for the purpose of presenting division and Army medals won by the contestants of the 15th Cavalry. The regiment was formed in line of masses and received by Col. William M. Wallace, Capt. LeRoy Eltinge, adjutant, read the orders authorizing the presentations of the medals. Lieut. Clifton R. Norton was presented with a gold Division medal, awarded to the first place in the carbine competition at Fort Niagara, and a silver medal awarded to the seventh place, won at Fort Riley on the Army carbine team. First Serg. Otto Konke, Troop I, received a bronze medal, won in the carbine competition at Division competition. Serg. J. J. Dearda, Troop D, was presented with a bronze Division medal for excellency with a pistol on the team, and a gold medal for second place on the Army team with the revolver.

Corporal H. S. Lawrence, 15th Cav. Band, has secured a discharge by purchase. He is a son of the late Prof. E. P. Lawrence, who was president of the Lawrence Commercial College of Dallas, Texas. Mr. Lawrence has acted as post dentist for the past year during his leisure hours. While in the Philippines he became interested in real estate investments and succeeded in making some very successful ones. He employed natives to plant the land with India rubber trees and other valuable plants, and found it to be a very profitable business. He has succeeded in getting some of the most influential men of Burlington and the State interested in a stock company, under the title of the Vermont Plantation Company, and is to be elected president. He will sail for the islands as soon as all stock is paid in and devote all his attention to improving the property.

Chief Musician and Mrs. Charles Berger are the parents of a girl baby.

The football team under the management and direction of Capt. Henry C. Smyther is making splendid progress. Through contributions from the officers and from the funds of the athletic association the team has been splendidly equipped with durable uniforms and necessary paraphernalia. The old grounds have been relayed and practice games are played every day. Captain Smyther expects to have his team ready for the field within two weeks and thinks his first two games will be with the Universities of Vermont and Norwich. He also expects to look the season fully.

One of the best illustrations of comradeship seen in this post for some time was that displayed by the members of Troop E a few days ago, when a member of their troop, who had been absent in the hands of civil authorities for five months, charged with a crime of which they believe him to be innocent, was tried by civil court, convicted and sentenced to a fine and costs amounting to \$125. Several members of his troop were present and made up a purse of that amount and had him released at once.

Capt. Warren Dean has received an invitation for all the officers of the post to attend the fair and participate in the races given by the United Hints Racing Association, through Lieut. John F. James, 8th Inf. It is very likely that several officers from this post will take part. Lieut. Clifton R. Norton so far is the only one who has stated his intention of entering. There is a purse of \$300 on the race.

No order has been issued designating the organizations which will go to Montpelier to participate in the centennial exercises as yet, but nearly the entire regiment will leave Oct. 2, leaving only enough men in the garrison for guard duty. The troops will camp on the first night at Bolton, about eighteen miles from the post. The second day's march will take them to Montpelier, a distance of seventeen miles, arriving late in the afternoon of the 3d. The exercises begin on the 4th, and the troops will leave on the 5th, returning to the garrison by the same route and arriving here Oct. 7.

The 27th Battery, Field Art., has returned from a practice march through the State, where they have been attending fairs. The men report an excellent time, and the officers speak well of the discipline and conduct of the soldiers. They have received a great deal of attention from the citizens throughout the State.

Major H. D. Snyder, who with Mrs. Snyder has been spending several months with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Drury, of Essex Junction, left last Wednesday night for New York, Washington and Gettysburg. At the last place he will visit his people and from there return to San Antonio, Texas, to resume his duties at Fort Sam Houston. Mrs. Snyder will remain several weeks with her parents.

Lieut. Col. D. C. Pearson, 2d Cav., who is visiting Mrs. Boardman, of Burlington, is a frequent guest of the garrison. Last Monday he called upon 1st Serg. James H. Kilby, Troop E, 15th Cav., and spent several hours in his home. Colonel Pearson and Sergeant Kilby both spent most of their service in the 2d Cavalry, Sergeant Kilby being a man of twenty-four years' service. He first knew Colonel Pearson as a captain of the 2d, and was his first sergeant in '89. The colonel was promoted major and lieutenant colonel in the same regiment and when he learned that Sergeant Kilby was stationed here, he felt as if some one had just arrived from his old regiment. Sergeant Kilby appreciated his visit very highly.

Mrs. Lincoln C. Andrews, wife of Captain Andrews, 15th Cav., on duty at West Point, returned on the 20th, after spending several days with her parents, the Rev. and Mrs. Germon Greaves of Burlington. Mrs. Michael M. McNamie returned last week from an extended visit to New York and Washington. Miss Suzanne Broeffle, who has been spending several days with her sister, Mrs. Barriger, returned to her home in Amsterdam, N.Y., last week. Before leaving, a delightful farewell dinner party was given for her in the home of her sister, Mrs. Barriger. Miss Cayle, Miss Phelps, Lieutenants Broadhurst, Norton, Robertson, Cross, Mangum and Mr. Keleher were the other guests. Col. and Mrs. Culver C. Sniffen, who have been the guests of Major and Mrs. T. D. Keleher and family, of Burlington, left last week for Auburn, Me.

The officers who are absent with Troop G seem to be having a royal time. Lieutenants Van Leer, Barriger and Foster have attended several banquets recently given in their honor for their special benefit or they were especially invited to be present. At both West Burke and St. Johnsbury they enjoyed these attentions and Governor Ball of this State was present and delivered an address, having many compliments to the Service.

The bachelor clubs of the garrison are becoming the leading social centers. Captain Dean and Lieutenants Leach and Ruggles are soon to move from their old quarters to those vacated by Major John C. Gresham and family. The "stags," Lieutenants Going, Reagan and Robertson, entertained royally last Saturday evening in

their quarters, at a dinner before and after the hop. Captain Dean and his mother, Mrs. Dean; Mrs. Conklin and Miss Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Mowry, were their guests before the hop. After the hop the entire assembly adjourned to these gentlemen's quarters and spent several hours of merriment. The volunteer musicians added much to the pleasures of the evening. A well prepared supper was served later. Lieutenants Ruggles and Lynch entertained at a stag party last week Mr. Germaine Slocum, son of Major Slocum, 2d Cav., who is visiting Mrs. Conklin and Mr. William Wilder.

The hop Saturday evening was an especially pleasant one. Several guests were out from Burlington. The guests were received by Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Koester, and Mrs. Burnett. Appropriate refreshments were served during the evening under the direction of Mrs. Smyther, Mrs. Pickel, and Mrs. Barriger. Miss Clark from Burlington was the guest of Miss Wilder, and Messrs. Keleher and Simonds were the guests of the stags.

Mrs. Joseph I. McMullen entertained at a chuchre party last week for a dozen or more of her friends. The first prize was won by Mrs. A. N. Pickel, and the consolation by Mrs. Francis J. Koester. Mrs. McMullen is expecting her sister, Miss Bruce, to arrive during the week and remain with her some time. Miss Bruce is visiting Fort Riley at present.

Quite a number of officers and their families attended the Strong Theater last Wednesday night, when "When We Were Twenty-One" was presented. Mr. Germaine Slocum arrived in the post last Friday and is the guest of Mrs. Conklin. Mrs. Joseph Rigley arrived last week and is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Warren W. Whit-side. She will leave for New York Wednesday, from which point she will sail for her home at Manzanillo, Cuba.

Color Serg. Eugene Schonberg entertained the post and regimental non-commissioned staff last Saturday night at a stag party, celebrating his sixth enlistment.

Midshipman Harold D. Childs, U.S.N., is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Childs, of Montpelier.

Lieut. Joseph I. McMullen, who is interested in organizing a clay pigeon shooting club, has looked into the matter and submitted an approximate cost for membership with a club fifteen strong. The officers will no doubt be interested in this and assist Lieutenant McMullen in establishing the club.

The departure of Major Henry W. Hovey, 24th Inf., from the Norwich University, has been a subject of much comment in local papers of the State. Unlimited praise is bestowed upon him by various editors of this locality and he is credited with having brought the university to a state of efficiency and discipline rarely equaled in military colleges. The State at large accords him much praise and regret his return to his regiment.

Mrs. George C. Barnhardt, who has been visiting in Putnam, Conn., has returned to the garrison.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 25, 1905.

On Friday evening Miss Banister, daughter of Major and Mrs. J. M. Banister, gave a luncheon for Mrs. Woodruff, wife of Capt. James A. Woodruff, E.C., from Fort Leavenworth. The decorative scheme was in green and white, while a very pretty conceit was the suspending of appropriate toys from the chandelier with ribbons attached which were tied in front of each guest's plate. Each guest pulled her ribbon and received her gift, with a quotation. Those present were Mrs. Woodruff, Mrs. Lusk, Mrs. Dillard, Mrs. Rittenhouse, Mrs. Churchill, Miss Adams, Miss Taylor, Miss Godfrey, Miss Dimmick, Miss Parker, Mrs. Winterburn and Mrs. Banister.

Lieut. Frank E. Amos, 11th Cav., who has been confined to his quarters by illness, is about once more, although he is performing diminished duty for the present.

On Tuesday evening Major and Mrs. J. M. Banister gave a musicale in honor of Mrs. Mills, wife of Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Laurson, wife of Lieut. Emil P. Laurson, 11th Cav. An excellent program was rendered by the following officers and ladies of the garrison: Piano solo, Mr. Alexander McCombs; trio, violin, mandolin and guitar, Lieutenants Gruber, Meade and Baird; vocal solo, Miss Taylor; guitar solo, Mrs. Winterburn; flute solo, Major J. M. Banister; violin solo, Miss Parker; vocal solos, Lieutenant Meade; violin and guitar duet, Lieutenants Gruber and Baird. Accompanists, Mesdames Winterburn and Banister. The program concluded with stories by Lieutenant Winterburn, after which refreshments were served.

The "Army Horseshoeer," a volume recently compiled by the instructors of the School for Farriers and Horseshoers, has been copyrighted. The book will be used in the class room and will also be issued to the mounted service, one volume to each organization.

Monday was a decidedly moist day, and it required very little imagination for one to recall the maneuver days of two years ago when "warfare" was a daily occurrence. The Cavalry occupied the eastern part of the reservation, where they were engaged in a tactical problem which included the three squadrons. Two squadrons maneuvered against a third which represented an outlined enemy, the object of the problem being to instruct in troop leading; ability to make and resist quick oblique and flank attacks; quickness in changing formation in the face of an enemy. The Artillery were engaged with one of their new firing problems. One battalion fires each day, while the other two observe the work. This system is giving excellent results, and officers and men are wholly taken up with the new work. As a whole, the weather conditions have been very favorable so far, hardly any time having been lost from that cause.

The veterinary hospital and the commissary storehouse will be in readiness for turning over by the contractors to the constructing quartermaster, Captain Roudiez, by the last of October, if not before. An old Cavalry stable, which has been in existence since the post was first built, is in use as a veterinary hospital, while commissary and quartermaster storehouses are under one roof. The steady increase of the garrison has completely outgrown this structure, and the occupancy of the commissary storehouse will relieve the congestion.

The polo tournament in which teams from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas City, Junction City and this post were to have competed, has been postponed from the 22d and 23d until the latter part of next week owing to the non-arrival of the 9th Cavalry squadron from Fort Leavenworth, which was compelled to defer its march here on account of the impassableness of the roads.

Mrs. Armstrong, wife of Capt. F. S. Armstrong, 9th Cav., entertained several guests at dinner on Friday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of Boston, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Churchill, wife of Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, Art. Corps.

Capt. M. S. Murray, Sub. Dept., in charge of the School for Bakers and Cooks, has recommended that two efficient cooks among the enlisted men be employed on extra duty at the rate of fifty cents a day as assistants to the civilian instructor in the School for Cooks. He explains that such a detail would relieve the civilian instructor of many of the practical details which he now attends to, and thus enable him to give more time to theoretical instruction.

Lieut. and Mrs. Marlborough Churchill entertained last evening at dinner. Their guests were Major and Mrs. Coffin and Major and Mrs. Banister. Lieut. A. B. Warfield, Field Art., and Miss Lillian Dougherty are to be married on Nov. 8.

One evening last week Major and Mrs. W. H. Coffin entertained in a delightful manner at dinner. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Lusk, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of Boston, parents of Mrs. Churchill; Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill, Col. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Taylor, of New



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York, brother of Colonel Taylor; Mrs. Mansfield, mother of Mrs. Coffin.

Capt. John Conklin, Art. Corps, who has been ill in the hospital for several days, has returned to the provisional regiment for duty.

On Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Gatchell entertained at dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill, and Major and Mrs. Coffin were their guests.

The garrison has just learned of the birth of a daughter, Anna Florence, to Post Q.M. Serg. Henry M. Hanson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hanson, on Sept. 13, at Ogden, Utah, where Sergeant Hanson is stationed.

Mrs. George H. Cameron, wife of Captain Cameron, 4th Cav., returned with their children the first of the week from Fishers Island, N.Y., where they have been spending the summer with her parents, Col. E. S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., at present in command of the Department at Omaha, is expected to return about the first of the month.

Saturday was a holiday, the day being given over to athletic contests and recreation. The day was an ideal one, and nearly the entire garrison, besides many from town, congregated at the park. The events, all of which were mounted, were closely contested and the enthusiasm ran high. Summary: Hurdle race, Private Barnes, 19th Battery; rescue race, Troop C, 9th Cav.; Cossack race, 1st Private Taryee, Troop A, 9th Cav.; Roman race, Sergeant Hoffman, Troop B, 13th Cav.; tug-of-war, 29th Battery; relay race, Troop A, 9th Cav. Cash prizes to the amount of \$87, and one hundred cigars were distributed.

The cross country course that it has been the intention of the school authorities to have laid out on the reservation has already been started under the direction of Capt. Walter C. Short, 13th Cav. The course will be a three-mile one, and will include all the jumps known to the cross country rider.

At the next meeting of the Council of Administration it is very probable that the commanding officer will submit a scheme proposed by the post exchange officer for the collection of laundry bills throughout the command. The present system is unsatisfactory, as the laundrymen claim that they are unable to collect more than fifty per cent. of the bills due them, while in some cases the men claim that clothing is lost for which the laundry refuses to make remuneration. If some method is not soon arranged the laundries claim that they will have to quit business altogether. The post exchange proposes to collect the bills, charging the laundries seventeen per cent. commission, which amount would be added to the dividends due the organizations.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 21, 1905.

The "Story Board," consisting of Gen. J. P. Story, retired, Gen. S. M. Mills, Chief of Art., and Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, Chief of Engrs., arrived in San Francisco the end of last week and have spent every day since in studying the fortifications and defenses of this harbor, visiting each Artillery post in the district. Col. Charles Morris, commanding the District, and Capt. W. C. Davis, Art. Engr., have accompanied them on their various trips. This morning a full dress review was held at the Presidio in honor of General Mills, and at its conclusion Colonel Morris had a reception at his quarters to enable the Coast Artillery officers to meet the Chief of Artillery. The "Story Board" leave for Southern California to-morrow night.

A squadron of the 3d Cavalry arrived on Tuesday from Fort Yellowstone, in command of Major A. G. Hammond, and have moved into the quarters recently vacated by the 4th Cavalry, where they will remain until Dec. 5. The only other officers accompanying the squadron are Lieut. I. L. Hunsaker, commanding Troop F, and Lieut. D. B. Talley, commanding Troop D. Lieut. G. L. Stryker, 4th Cav., has been temporarily attached to Troop C of the 3d Cavalry. The 3d Battalion of Engineers and the 3d Squadron, 12th Cav., who arrived from the Philippines on the last transport, left the Presidio for their stations in the East at the beginning of this week.

Among others arriving on the last transport were Lieut. George I. Feeter, 17th Inf., and his wife. He is at present a patient in the general hospital, but expects soon to be discharged, and Mrs. Feeter is visiting at the Presidio as the guest of Mrs. George P. Andrews. Mrs. Feeter is well known in San Francisco, as she was stationed here before going to the Philippines and many entertainments are being planned in her honor.

The news of the death of Lieut. Col. Alexander D. Schenck, Art. Corps, which reached the Presidio last Saturday, was a great shock to the officers in the harbor, among whom he had many friends, and much sympathy is being extended to his daughter, Mrs. W. C. Davis, whose home is at this post.

Capt. Adrian S. Fleming, Art. Corps, and his wife, are in San Francisco for a few days en route for San Diego, which is Mrs. Fleming's old home.

Lieut. M. S. Weeks, 4th Inf., reported this week and has been assigned to Co. D. The new officers ordered here are beginning to arrive. Lieuts. T. B. Doe and T. D. Osborne have reported this week and have joined the field batteries to which they were assigned at Atascadero.

The Presidio Card Club spent a very pleasant evening on Tuesday at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Edward Marsh Shinkle.

Gen. and Mrs. Francis Moore and Miss Moore are in town again for a few weeks' visit before going east. Mrs. Murphy, wife of Lieut. John Burke Murphy, Art. Corps, has returned to town from Ross Valley, and is visiting her grandparents, Capt. and Mrs. Rogers, before joining her husband at Vancouver Barracks. Mrs. Kierstedt, wife of Dr. Henry S. Kierstedt, who is at present in Alaska, is in San Francisco, where she will spend the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. McBean. Lieut. Col. W. H. C. Bowen, Mrs. and Miss Bowen, are settled in one of



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the hotels in town until the sailing of the 13th Infantry next month. Mrs. Stafford, wife of Major John Stafford, 20th Inf., arrived from the Orient with her daughter, Miss Pauline Stafford, last week, and has taken apartments at the Plymouth for the winter, where she expects to be joined by her sister, Mrs. Walter G. Holcombe.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ernest A. Greenough, who are newcomers on the post, are being congratulated to-day upon the birth of a little son, who made his appearance in their household last night.

Lieut. E. M. Shinkle, Art. Corps, and his wife, left the post to-day on a few days' leave, which will be spent out of town.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 22, 1905.

Capt. George W. Goode and Lieut. Walter H. Rodney, 1st Cav., stationed at Fort Sam Houston, arrived last week on court-martial duty, and were the guests of Major A. A. Augur. Lieut. R. D. Bates, of this year's class at West Point, reported last week and was assigned to Co. B, 29th Inf., of which Lieut. Arthur Freshwater, 29th Inf., is in command, as Capt. Frederick Lewis is on duty at West Point as instructor and will be absent for four years.

Count C. F. L. Z. Caracristi, an Italian nobleman and a personal friend of the present king of Italy, is spending a few days in El Paso investigating the advisability of locating an Italian colony in El Paso county.

A rich gold strike has been reported found within one mile of Fort Bayard, New Mexico, the property belonging to Ferdinand Bell and Julius Welgehausen.

The old guardhouse is being used as a schoolhouse for the children of the garrison.

Mrs. Clarence Farnham, Miss Annie McCleave, Lieut. Augustus Dannemiller and Mr. Lewis went up to Cloudcroft last Sunday and had a pleasant outing. Capt. George B. Pritchard, 5th Cav., stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., accompanied by Miss Pritchard and Mrs. E. G. Henderson, of Chicago, are visitors in El Paso. Captain Pritchard was here on court-martial duty and was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Albert Brooks, 29th Inf.

On Sept. 16 the seventy-fifth anniversary of President Porfirio Diaz's birth and the ninety-fifth anniversary of the independence of Mexico were celebrated over in Juarez (just across the river), with unusual display and enthusiasm.

Mrs. Robert Campbell, of El Paso, was suddenly called to San Francisco last week by the severe illness of her daughter, Mrs. Alfred Aloe, wife of Lieutenant Aloe, 12th Inf. Lieut. and Mrs. Aloe arrived on Sept. 12 from the Philippines and Mrs. Aloe was taken at once to a hospital and her mother summoned.

The Internationals, a Mexican baseball team, played the Fort Bliss boys last Sunday at the post and the end of the game saw the latter ahead, 9 to 0.

Lieut. Franklin P. Jackson, 2d Inf., who left more than three months ago on a map-making expedition, returned this week, having finished his work and will leave for his station at Fort Logan very soon.

An unexpected "hike" was ordered by the commanding officer one night the first of the week and a quick march was made around the several miles of reservation.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, O., Sept. 24, 1905.

Dr. George R. Clayton returned last Sunday from a month's leave spent at his home in Kelley, Iowa. He will wait here for a detachment of recruits for San Francisco, and from there leave for the Philippines.

Mrs. Benjamin H. Pope was the hostess of a box party given at the Empire theater on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 21. Those present were the Misses Margaret and Louise Glenn, Miss Adele Holly, Miss Margaret A. Howard, Miss Mary J. Eldridge and Mrs. Pope.

Miss Eleanor F. Ewing and sister, Lella, daughters of Major and Mrs. Charles B. Ewing, left on Friday for the Sacred Heart Convent, Clifton, where they will attend school this winter.

The officers of the garrison entertained with an informal hop on Friday evening, Sept. 22. Among those present were: Major and Mrs. Glenn, Capt. and Mrs. Hardaway, Capt. and Mrs. Wallace, Capt. and Mrs. Holley, Lieut. and Mrs. Brady, Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmore, Lieut. and Mrs. Andres, Dr. and Mrs. Ruffner, Misses Margaret and Louise Glenn, Miss Adele Holly and Miss Florence Gilmore; Lieutenants Eppley, Tarlton, Persons, Minnigerode and Mr. Linthwaite.

Rev. Dr. Hewitt, of St. Paul's Episcopal church, of Columbus, preached at an open air service here on Sunday afternoon. He was assisted by the band.

Co. A, 6th Regiment, of Wakefield, Mass., in a gale of wind on Sept. 25 won the State Trophy for company teams with a score of 607 points. The conditions were teams of ten men, five shots at 200, 300 and 500 yards. The prizes were: First, State Trophy for 1905; second and third, regimental prizes; for best individual score, the medal of the National Rifle Association, also two medals given by the regiment. For the individual prizes Major Sweetser and Q.M. Sgt. James Keough tied for first place, and each wound up with a clean score at 500 yards. Major Sweetser's scores at the other two ranges out-classed that of the sergeant and he took first.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Col. Daniel Appleton, of the 7th N.Y., in directing company drills to be resumed on Oct. 2, among other things says: "The excellent performance of duty at the State Camp of 1905, and the splendid shooting in the field of the entire organization and its teams was the result of the faithful work of the officers and men in the army. Discipline (prompt, intelligent and unquestioning obedience to orders), and marksmanship establishes the standing of a regiment in the estimation of the authorities. Correct drill with attention to every detail, spirited and uniform marching and manual indicate the zeal, unanimity of feeling and esprit of a military command, and are expected from the members of the 7th Regiment. The practice of the foregoing, together with its good reputation in field service, in its cooking, sanitation and properly laid out camps, which are matters of actual record and report, will maintain the regiment in a position as an able and efficient organization. The results of the rifle practice have been gratifying, and a special order will be issued that due credit may be given to all concerned." Colonel Appleton in the order also pays a most fitting tribute to the late Brevet Brig. Gen. Emmons Clark, a former colonel of the regiment, who died on Aug. 9 last, and says in part: "The impressive ceremonies held at the grave of Colonel Clark were extremely touching to the many members and ex-members of the regiment who were present, and who had joined the regiment under his command, and could recall the useful career of this officer to the regiment and to the nation. At the period that the erection of the army was undertaken there was not a building in the country worthy of the name, but to-day this public-spirited example has been copied by almost every State, and the principal cities of the Union point with pride to the massive and commodious homes of their citizen soldiers."

The new service school organized in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia process to be a great success, and the school will be a very important factor in the instruction of the State soldiers. Capt. Walter M. Lindsay is the organizer and principal of the school, and has already performed a great deal of intelligent labor in connection with it. The first meeting was held last week, with Adjutant Gen. W. Stopford presiding. The following officers reported as "organization instructors": 2d Regiment, F. E. Pierce; 5th Regiment, Major W. W. Stover; 6th Regiment, Lieut. Col. C. H. Cook; 9th Regiment, Major J. J. Sullivan; 1st Corps Cadets, Major Thomas Talbot; 2d Corps Cadets, Lieut. Col. Andrew Flitz; Battalion of Artillery, Lieut. H. B. Clapp; Squadron of Cavalry, Major W. A. Perrins; Battery A, Lieut. H. L. Rogers; Troop F, Lieut. Edward Fisher. General Stopford presided and outlined the work of the first term, distributing to the officers present the text matter prepared by Captain Lindsay for study in Course A. This text matter covers about fifty pages of principles and propositions incident to constitutional, international and statute law, the latter embracing the elements of organization of the Regular Army, the organized militia and the Volunteer Army of the United States. Course B, it was explained, would cover about fifty pages in the Field Service Regulations of the U.S.A., covering generally, in a very concise form, Wagner's "Security and Information." The theoretical work for the first term in substance, it was urged, would require the absorption on the part of student officers of the principles of the text at the rate of about ten pages a week in both courses. The commandant invited discussion as to the best method of recitations.

The following officers of the Pennsylvania National Guard are appointed members of the Armory Board, recently authorized by the State Legislature: Albert J. Logan, colonel and commissary general; Charles Bowman Dougherty, colonel, 9th Regt. Inf.; William G. Price, colonel, 3d Regiment Inf.; Louis A. Waters, late colonel, 13th Regiment Inf.; Willis J. Hulings, 16th Regiment Inf. The Armory Board is empowered to erect or provide, anywhere within the limits of the Commonwealth, upon the best terms and conditions, armories for the use of the National Guard. The members of the board shall perform the duties imposed upon them without any compensation for their services; but their actual necessary expenses, incident to the location and establishment of armories, shall be borne by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The Armory Board shall also constitute a board for the general management and care of armories when established, and shall have the power to adopt rules and regulations for their management for the guidance of the organization occupying them. The term of each appointee shall be for five years from the date of his appointment. The Armory Board shall have power to receive from counties, cities, municipalities, or other sources, donations of land or contributions of money, to aid in providing or erecting armories throughout the Commonwealth.

Col. W. G. Bates, of the 71st N.Y., directs company drills to be resumed on Oct. 2, and announces with great regret that owing to unavoidable delays it will be impossible to occupy the new armory at Thirty-fourth street as early as had been expected. He says: "It was confidently hoped that the regiment would be quartered at Thirty-fourth street by Oct. 1, but the occupation of the permanent home of the regiment will be deferred for about three months. During the time that it will be necessary for the regiment to remain in its temporary headquarters the commanding officer hopes that the same earnest devotion to work, which has been so conspicuous during the past three years, will be continued and that the regiment will enter its new home in much larger numbers and with a higher esprit de corps than ever before. The accommodations in the new armory will be far better than the regiment has ever enjoyed, and the extra delay incident to the completion of the building should only serve to make the new quarters more highly appreciated."

Colonel Jarvis, of the 8th N.Y., in issuing instructions for the coming drill season, has detailed Lieut. Col. H. G. Ridabock as inspector of drills and instructor of guard duty. Monday and Friday nights are designated as headquarters nights. Schools of instruction for officers and non-coms. will be held once a month.

Brevet Major Wilson, of the 2d Battery, N. Y., directs dismounted drills to commence on Oct. 3, recruit drills Oct. 5, and pistol practice will be held on Saturday nights. Major Wilson also provides for schools of instruction for officers and non-coms. twice a month.

Col. George R. Dyer, of the 12th N.Y., in directing the resumption of drills in his command, says: "A field officer will be present in uniform at each company drill and will make a written report to the colonel of the punctuality, attendance, discipline, instruction and general efficiency of the company. Lieutenants will remain with their companies on the floor during the entire drill. The majors will take great care concerning the shooting efficiency of their respective battalions, and will see each company has an officer and the company I.S.A.P. in the rifle range from recall until 11 o'clock. This order must be enforced to the letter, and the I.S.A.P., assisted by the ordnance sergeant of the regiment, will make a written report to the colonel each week of the shooting of each company. Men will not be excused from drill in order to shoot."

The fourth annual indoor meet given by the 1st Regiment, Ohio Athletic Club, will take place at the armory (Cincinnati), November 9. Major Charles Becht will be master of ceremonies, and Capt. George W. Platt will direct the events. High school teams will be permitted to enter.

On suggestion of Col. David E. Austen, of the 13th N. Y., Capt. Jay W. Morgan, of Co. G, and an architect, has drawn up plans for a new rifle range in the cellar of the armory. He explains that the expense of this work will be covered by the \$100,000 which has been appropriated by the city for the addition to the armory. It will not be



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necessary to excavate for the new range, as the cellars of the houses which have been removed for the addition can be utilized. The new plans will allow a big addition to the facilities for armory rifle practice.

"The Landing Force and Small Arms Instructions, United States Navy, 1905," approved by the Secretary of the Navy Jan. 12, 1905, are hereby adopted for the observance of the Naval Militia of New York.

Colonel Kline, of the 14th N.Y., in issuing orders for the coming drill season, prescribes instructions to be followed and in his order tells briefly that military courtesy is of the utmost importance at all times and directs his officers to see that enlisted men salute and pay due respect to officers. At drill call first sergeants will take their places where their companies are to be formed and be prepared to assemble at 8:30 o'clock. Lieut. Col. John H. Foote is directed to prepare drill cards in accordance with general orders.

Company K, of the 5th N.Y., have unanimously elected Mr. C. J. Post, from the 71st N.Y., a first lieutenant. He is highly recommended, and served with the regiment in Cuba in 1898, and in 1903 he held the position of battalion quartermaster. Mr. Post has been traveling for the past three years in the wilds of South America, and has a great fund of interesting knowledge.

Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell, who is in command of the 22d N.Y., pending the election of a successor to Colonel Bartlett, has lost no time in making a move for the benefit of the command. He has made an application for a new armory, and a committee has been appointed by Mayor McClellan to look into the matter. The site on which the present armory stands is a very valuable one, and it is estimated that it could be sold and more than enough realized to build a new armory elsewhere that would meet the needs of the command. The present armory is a very poorly constructed building, and costs the city continually large amounts for repairs. Forty thousand dollars is now needed to repair the roof, etc., which leaks badly, and in fact has ruined a large amount of company and regimental property.

Capt. George S. Gibbs, Signal Corps, U.S.A., who was present with the Signal Corps of the Massachusetts militia, in camp, at Westfield last summer, in his official report of his observation says: "The Massachusetts Signal Corps consists of a company of fifty-four men, in command of two officers, the senior being Captain Stevens. The command was equipped with Army Signal Corps apparatus, which was used intelligently and with good result. One interesting feature of the encampment was an automobile reconnaissance, during which the devices for visual signaling were used, the heliograph by day and the acetylene lantern by night. By this means of travel it was possible to cover a long distance in a short period of time and send back to headquarters full information of the condition of the roads, the repairs needed and similar valuable information. It was found that reports could be made in a much shorter time than when parties were otherwise sent out to make use of the field telegraph. Captain Stevens attracted considerable attention on account of his enthusiasm for his work and the ingenuity he displayed in the invention and use of a sort of plow, which cut a thin furrow eight or nine inches deep in the ground, and at the same time imbedded and covered up the field telegraph and telephone line, thus protecting the wire from discovery or injury. There were obvious advantages of this method, which has its undoubted value under some conditions."

Major Vernon J. Hooper, Surg., Michigan National Guard, is authorized to attend a regular course of instruction at the Army Medical School, Washington, D.C.



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THE ISLAND OF GUAM.

Mr. H. T. Duncan, of Lexington, Ky., father of Capt. George B. Duncan, 4th Inf., and also related to Col. Joseph W. Duncan, 6th Inf., returned recently from a visit to the Philippines on the transport Solace, and from Guam wrote an interesting letter to a local paper, giving some account of that out-of-the-way island. Guam is described as a beautiful sight, rising from the ocean, its highest mountain peak 1,300 feet above the sea level. It is over two hundred square miles in extent and is rich in possibilities—coffee, sugar, rice, copra and hard woods are the most valuable products—which will rapidly develop a golden stream of wealth whenever transportation to market is assured, and laws securing permanent investments for industrial purposes are enacted.

"The island is simply a naval station controlled by the Navy Department. Commander Dyer, U.S.N., by appointment of the President, is Governor of the island, with such assistants as usually attach to a naval station. Guam is very fortunate in having escaped that phase of 'benevolent assimilation' which provides insular government by a commission made up of hungry American politicians. So long as the revenues from direct taxation are less than \$2,500 a year, and duties on imports amount to \$22,500 a year, she is safe. In the government of Guam the Navy Department and its able representatives are entitled to unmeasured commendation for their great success in insular government. The old Spanish laws have remained undisturbed, except in such cases as the new order of things has rendered change necessary. Nothing has been done to offend the secular or religious prejudices of the native population. The people are patient, contented and happy. They are frugal and moderately industrious, and there are no larders among them.

"By great effort temporary school facilities, without a prospect for a bright future, owing to lack of funds, are given to a limited number of native children from six to twelve years old, where they will in time learn the American language. Above all other instructions, is that given by Governor Dyer in teaching the people, old and young, the lessons of self-respect and how to live.

"A remarkable incident is to be noted. The old Spanish law gives the Governor an annual salary of \$800. Up to the present time every American Governor of the island has refused to accept this money—an act which is a high tribute to the high sense of honor among the officers of the U.S. Navy.

"So far the greatest result accomplished on the island for the benefit of the people is the construction of good roads. The work has been largely done under Lieut. Raymond Stone, U.S.N., who has been in charge over two years. This work has been well done and thoroughly done. The completed road suggests the beautiful park roads around Boston. I have seen no public highways in the Philippines, China or Japan equal to those in Guam. One of the most interesting facts is that these excellent roads have been constructed at an average cost of \$1,700 per mile."

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I wish the readers of this to consider it only in the light of an effort to bring to the notice of those in power a change or two that would be of great benefit to the enlisted man in the Philippines, and not as a criticism.

My first suggestion has to do with the sick in hospital. As is well known, there are savings made on certain articles of diet, the proceeds going to, and making, the hospital corps fund. The savings are made on the patients as well as on the corps men and they are spent for the benefit of those patients that can only be fed on certain articles of food, and to add a variety to the mess at the same time. Of course there are other uses for the fund, but these need not be described here, as I wish to deal only with the feeding of the patients; especially the feeding of native cargadores who happen to be civilian employees of the Army and are therefore entitled to admission to the post hospitals. These natives seldom have any money of their own, and are unable to pay the required forty per cent. a day, and the hospital is compelled to feed them out of the hospital corps fund, and one or two of these creatures will soon eat up the savings of a small detachment of three or four men such as you will find in the numerous small posts in the islands. They have to be fed, and why can not the Subsistence Department do the feeding? If you have one or two of these cases in the hospital and then get in an enlisted man that needs certain articles that can only be bought on the outside, such as fresh eggs, you will find that you have robbed the soldier to feed the native. If the hospital has to feed them let them stay on the pay-roll until

they are discharged from the hospital and let the money be taken out of their pay, or else permit the post surgeon to draw rations for the cargadore as he does for the soldier, and not compel the surgeon to take from the enlisted man that which is his due.

My next and last suggestion concerns the issue of toilet paper to the enlisted man. A.R., 1904, Par. 1242, authorizes this for use of enlisted men stationed at such military posts and camps as are provided with modern water closets with sewer connections. In other words, the enlisted men can only draw toilet paper where they have all of the comforts of home, and while out here he has to pay for this little item of personal comfort and hygiene. In my opinion the enlisted man should be supplied with this article. MEDICO.

CONDITIONS ON SMALL CRAFT.

U.S.T.B.D. Worden, Navy Yard, Brooklyn,

Sept. 10, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Interest has been and is taken in reading narratives of Navy life as written by an onlooker. This piece is from my own personal view, in regard to what the men serving in our torpedo flotillas and smaller naval craft have for exercise and pastime, and what advantage they take of any favors that may have been done for their welfare.

I have been serving on board this vessel since its first commission in 1902. The few sports indulged in are football, basketball, swimming, baseball and playing cards. In most cases the ball teams are unorganized teams. Reason: A man received on board may be a qualified player, but when he serves a short time on one of these craft he loses all interest in sports. Question is, why should he? Reason: As the complement of the ship, four out of five cases, is short a half dozen or more men, making cleaning stations of ten men fall approximately on the shoulder of seven, this takes the allotted time they should be using for exercise for the purpose of doing their laundry and cleaning their personnel.

These vessels average 260 feet long, with 23 4-10 feet beam. There are six compartments for the use of the crew, with most of the space taken up by bunks running forward and aft, and when the men are getting ready to "turn in" the space is overcrowded. Sundays are spent in lying around decks, when not under way, reading papers, that are long "stale," playing cards and "sleeping in." No religious services are carried on on board owing to the smallness of the ship and crew.

As the boys say: "A 'Rookie' at six weeks' service on this boat has his sea legs like an old man-o-war's-man." Why shouldn't he? The vessels roll and pitch more like a small dinghy than a larger craft. So, why should a man on one of these up-to-date boats have any interest left to put up any kind of a game, where the game lasts for two or more hours of quick play?

All we ask for is a little more chance for practice in a modern man-of-war's-man's out-of-doors sports. Furthermore, speaking for ourselves, I wish to state that if the Navy Department would allow us more leisure time, the work carried on by these vessels would be more satisfactory, and there would be fewer desertions.

F. L. B.

NO-DESSERTION RECORD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I was interested in "Outpost's" letter, in the last JOURNAL, on "A National Reserve." At the close, referring to the subject of desertions, he says: "I remember a troop some years ago which went a whole year without a desertion. * * * I need scarcely add that its captain was indeed 'the father of his company.'"

By "the same token," I suppose then, I should a few years back have been rated "the grandfather of my company," having gone four and one-half years in command of Company K, 23d Infantry, at the not altogether desirable winter post of Fort Mackinac, Mich., without a desertion, and for six years with but two.

Not in the same connection, but I will state that during the twenty-four years I commanded that company, or from 1866 until, with the other O. K's, it was disbanded in 1890, there was no death in the company from natural cause.

Wakefield, Mass., Sept. 25, 1905.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In the Russki Invalid has appeared the report of General Baron Bilderling on the losses of the 17th Russian Army Corps during the year following its arrival in Manchuria. The numbers of killed were 37 officers and 4,441 men; of wounded, 61 officers and 1,516 men; of those who received contusions, 200 officers and 11,507 men; of those who disappeared, 97 officers and 664 men; the total numbers compelled to leave the ranks being 445 officers and 18,128 men, or more than half of the total effective. Of the officers, nearly all the commanders of regiments and the greater part of those of lower rank have been either killed, wounded, or placed upon the sick list. Many officers and men returned to the ranks after having been wounded, and were wounded a second, or a third time, or oftener. The heaviest losses were suffered by the infantry, which lost 412 officers, or 60 per cent., and 17,587 men, or more than 55 per cent. The engineers, who did good work, lost 37 men, or 4 per cent. The artillery lost 30 officers, or 25 per cent., and 299 men, or 7 per cent. The second independent brigade of cavalry lost 13 officers, or 16 per cent., and 248 men, or 14 per cent. All these losses, however, had been made good by reinforcements from Russia, and the corps was in a better condition than ever to take the field.

The amount actually expended for the British navy in the year 1903-4 was \$186,213,960.

Of the generous fund contributed by the Irish people for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to the battleship Hibernia, \$1,500 is to be devoted to the endowment of a "Hibernia Bed" in a sailor's home.

Applications for retirement by officers of the British army must hereafter be accompanied by a paymaster's certificate that there are no outstanding claims against the applicant.

Calculations by the British War Office as to the population available for possible militia service show that in the British Islands there are 6,476,148 young men between seventeen and thirty-five years. From this figure must be deducted those who were either already serving in the army, the reserve, or the auxiliary forces, or who were included in other classes exempted by law. From the balance of population, after making this reduction, the actuary subtracted fifteen per cent. on each year, as

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likely to represent men physically or otherwise disqualified. The result of the calculation was to give an estimated balance of males available for military service between the ages of seventeen and thirty-five, in addition to those already serving, of 4,862,603.

The population of Japan proper is estimated at 47,812,702 for the present year, and that of the island of Formosa at 3,059,235—a total population of 50,871,937.

The indications are that the new German battleships will have a displacement of 16,000 tons, and that their draught will be such that the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal will have to be deepened for their passage. The locks at Hohenau and Brunsbüttel will have to be lengthened from 150 meters to 200 meters, besides being widened, and the works will occupy four years at least.

The French Minister of Marine has estimated the cost of the French cruiser A-15, which is to be laid down at Brest next year, at \$6,580,000, of which only \$540,600 is to be asked for during that year. Le Yacht considers this estimate far too low for a warship of about 18,000 tons built in France. The battleship Démocratie, which will have a smaller displacement, has already cost \$7,200,000.

In their operations against the Herreros of Southwest Africa, the Germans have made use of wireless telegraphy, the extent of the country, its difficult nature and particularly the dense bush, making other means of communication between the columns doubtful, and perilous to those engaged in it. The Militär-Wochenblatt says that in March, 1904, a wireless telegraphy section was mobilized, and attached to the balloon battalion. Provision was made for three instalments—two on wagons and one on a light cart. The section comprised four officers, four non-commissioned officers, and twenty-seven men, who were thoroughly well experienced in the work. At first communications were kept up by the registering apparatus over a distance of from 60 to 100 kilometers, and with the ordinary apparatus up to 150 kilometers. The latter system was afterwards alone employed, and during the fighting round Waterberg permitted the movements of the columns to be co-ordinated. Balloons served to indicate the direction alike to patrols and detachments, and were particularly useful, while they had not the disadvantage of disclosing the movements of the columns because these were already well known to the natives through the reports of their spies. Later on the wireless telegraphy section was employed in uniting the pursuing columns with their base. The great dryness of the air caused defects to appear in the apparatus for wireless telegraphy, and variations of temperature affected its use. Nevertheless, the results were considered generally satisfactory, and it was decided to increase the establishment.

It is expected that the Russian officers whose conduct did not meet with the approval of the Czar will be court-martialed when they return to Russia and that serious charges will be made against the administration of the navy. The story that Admiral Niebogoff did not propose to return, and had asked the Emperor of Japan to make him a citizen of Japan, is denied.

It is reported that some of the ships of Admiral Rojstvensky's squadron were provided with American coaling apparatus which could not be used because of the inexperience of the ship's companies. Much discussion is taking place in Germany as to the possibility of coaling ships at sea, and Ueberall advocates the construction of special colliers capable of taking large cargoes of combustibles, steaming at fifteen or sixteen knots, and having heavy masts and powerful derricks for working the cargo.

The old German ironclad Kaiser is to be fitted up as a floating workshop, in order that she may accompany the active fleet and carry out at sea any repairs within her capacity which may be required. Her roominess makes her specially suited to the purpose, but her speed of 14 1-2 knots is not considered sufficient.

At the very moment when the British Army Council have decided to suspend the manufacture of the short rifle, reports have been received from India showing excellent shooting made with it in that country. Officers and men alike report most favorably upon it.

A feature of the Austrian army maneuvers that took place recently was the employment of a complete automobile train.

The military correspondent of the London Times in an article upon what he calls the "Fortress Incubus" endeavors to show by historical examples that fortresses are a military danger, inasmuch as they absorb great numbers of men for their defense who might otherwise constitute mobile armies in the field, while they often, as in the case of Port Arthur, bring to disaster field armies dragged down in their ruin.

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LARGEST PUBLISHERS OF MILITARY BOOKS IN AMERICA.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

L. R.—There is no chance for you to get re-enlistment pay.

W. J. A.—There have been acts of Congress passed covering specific losses, but no general act.

F. L. asks: The date of arrival of the 1st U.S. Volunteer Engineers at the Port of Ponce, Porto Rico, in 1898. Answer: Aug. 15, 1898.

MAX writes: Having served in the 46th Volunteer Infantry from December, 1899, to April, 1901, in the Philippines, and re-enlisting in the 5th Cavalry in March, 1903, am I entitled to the two months' extra pay due to volunteers? Answer: You are entitled to extra pay as volunteer if mustered out with company, or if mustered out or discharged before muster out of regiment, but after orders had been received for regiment to proceed to U.S. for muster out. File your claim with Auditor for the War Department, Washington, D.C.

P. M. E. asks: The number of post commissary sergeants in active service whose warrants antedate May 10, 1899. Answer: There are eighty now in active service whose appointments antedate May 10, 1899.

F. E. S.—There is no allowance for pay for the time you mention.

G. A. M.—"One mile from camp," as referred to in the Army Regulations, means either a temporary camp or a permanent garrison. A man must not go beyond the prescribed boundary without a pass, it makes no difference whether he is sleeping in a tent for one night or in the barracks of a fortification.

F. F. W.—Your case is a very unusual one, and you should submit the facts to the Secretary of the Navy, and if in the Service, through the usual channel. If not in the Service send your statement direct to him.

C. J. V.—Write to the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C.

H. E. J.—Your question is somewhat vague. If you mean what organization of the N.G.N.Y. had the largest number of men in the United States service during the War with Spain, it was the 65th regiment of Buffalo, which had 1,030. New York, all told,

furnished 12,460 volunteers on the first call. The total number on the two calls was 20,418. This does not include the naval militia.

H. G.—The uniform regulations of the Army require Infantry officers to wear sabers. The straight sword is no longer worn by Infantry officers.

P. J. A.—Gen. J. J. Coppinger, U.S.A., was not a graduate of the U.S.M.A. He entered the Army as a captain of the 14th U.S. Infantry, Sept. 30, 1861. From January to June, 1865, he served as colonel of the 15th N.Y. Cavalry. After the war he served in the 23d, 10th, 18th and 23d Infantry. He was retired Oct. 11, 1898, and then held the rank of brigadier general. During the War with Spain he was appointed a major general of Volunteers.

J. S. D.—For advance sailings of Army transports to and from Manila, with intermediate ports, see Army and Navy Journal of Sept. 23, page 110.

E. F. L.—Companies C and D, Engrs., have left Leavenworth for San Francisco. One of these two companies will be stationed permanently at Fort Mason. It is not known when the new uniform will be issued; it depends on how soon the old uniform supply is exhausted.

C. A. K.—The St. Paul did not go to Alaska for the Government at any time. From June 1 to 12, 1899, she was on the way from Manila to San Francisco. On June 12, 1899, her charter was cancelled by the Government and she was not rechartered until Aug. 3, 1899, and did not go to Alaska. The Rosecrans left Cape Nome for Portland on Sept. 16, 1901. Her date of departure from St. Michaels is not known at Washington.

W. E. K. asks: Whether there is a post being built in the vicinity of Indianapolis, Indiana, and if so when its completion may be expected? Answer: Yes, the Government is building a regimental post there which should be completed in about a year and a half. Will probably be called Fort Benjamin Harrison.

C. L. D.—As the desertion in your case was not proven, the settlement of October 27 should be reopened and the settlement made as if you had never been away from your command. On June 30, 1904, the credit should be that for the first six months of the first year; on Dec. 31, 1904, the credit should be that for the second half of the first year. On June 30, 1905, the credit should be that for the first half of the second year.

L. H. asks: Whether he is entitled to travel pay to Seattle, Wash., or San Francisco, Cal. He enlisted at El de Posita, Rizal, P.I., Sept. 25, 1901, and was discharged at Boise Barracks, Idaho, Sept. 24, 1904. Answer: You are entitled to travel pay to San Francisco, Cal.

VETERAN asks: Has any of twenty per cent. increase of pay due soldiers on their re-enlistment pay accruing previous to July 1, 1904, been paid by the Auditor? Previous to the payment of any of the money referred to in the previous question, will there not have to be passed a deficiency bill by next session of Congress? Answer: The Auditor had \$100,000 for that purpose, and will pay while it lasts; then claims will be stated and reported to Congress for appropriation.

F. M. C.—A bugler is an enlisted man. The fact that he may be detailed a bugler with a battalion does not give him rank. An enlisted man to gain rank as a corporal, sergeant, etc., must be promoted or appointed.

INQUIRER.—The U.S. Adder is in commission in reserve at the Norfolk Navy Yard, as published right along in our Navy List under heading, "Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve."

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is an OLD and WELL TRIED REMEDY and for over FIFTY YEARS has been used by millions of mothers for their CHILDREN while CUTTING TEETH with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, reduces the inflammation, allays all pain, cures wind colic, is very pleasant to the taste and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP and take no other kind, as mothers will find it the best medicine to use during the teething period.

BORN.

BRAMSTEDT.—At Manila, P.I., Aug. 21, 1905, to Post Q.M. Sergt. William Bramstedt, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bramstedt, a son.

CONNOLLY.—On Sept. 25, 1905, at Washington, D.C., to the wife of Lieut. George F. Connolly, Art. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Eileen Mona.

DODD.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Sept. 13, 1905, a son, to Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Dodd, U.S.N. (formerly Miss Nevada Ryland).

GREENOUGH.—At Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 20, 1905, a son, to the wife of Lieut. Ernest A. Greenough, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

HALL.—At White Rocks, Utah, Aug. 31, 1905, to the wife of Capt. Chalmers G. Hall, a daughter.

LYMAN.—At Waltham, Mass., Aug. 12, 1905, to Elizabeth Parker, wife of Ronald Theodore Lyman, of Boston, and a daughter of Lieut. Col. James Parker, 13th U.S. Cav., a son, Ronald Theodore Lyman, Jr.

RUBY.—At Fort Harrison, Mont., Aug. 20, 1905, to Ord. Sergt. James S. Ruby, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ruby, a son.

STUBLEY.—At Myers Hospital, Sodas, N.Y., Sept. 15, 1905, to the wife of Post Commissary Sergt. John W. Stubley, U.S.A., a son, Robert Hyde.

VAN HORNE.—At Chicago, Ill., Sept. 23, 1905, a daughter, to the wife of Dr. James A. Van Horne.

WADE.—At Fort Crook, Neb., Sept. 17, 1905, a son, to the wife of Lieut. B. R. Wade, 30th U.S. Inf.

MARRIED.

BABCOCK-KENYON.—At New Hampton, Iowa, Sept. 23, 1905, Ensign J. Vincent Babcock, U.S.N., and Miss Bessie Blanche Kenyon.

BOLES-EDELEN.—At Bryantown, Md., Sept. 20, 1905, Mr. Frederick DeBrutz Bolles and Miss Marie Therese Edelen, granddaughter of the late Brig. Gen. John De Barth Walbach, U.S.A., who died in 1857.

CLAPHAM-HATHAWAY.—At Pacific Grove, Cal., Sept. 20, 1905, Lieut. John Fleming Clapham, 15th U.S. Inf., and Miss Laura Hathaway, daughter of Mrs. Henry E. Hathaway.

DOREY-CHENEY.—At South Manchester, Conn., Sept. 20, 1905, Capt. Halsted Dorey, 4th U.S. Inf., and Miss Theodora Cheney, cousin of Capt. Sherwood A. Cheney, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.

PAGE-FLICK.—At Manila, P.I., Aug. 14, 1905, Mr. William Tracy Page, son of Brig. Gen. John H. Page, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Lucille E. S. Flick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jerry D. Flick, of Vancouver, Wash., and a niece of Capt. Leo F. Foster, U.S.A.

SHANNON-LEFEVRE.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 23, 1905, Chief Gunner James Shannon, U.S.N., and Miss Katherine Hasbrouck LeFevre.

WRIGHT-HYDE.—At Plattsburg, N.Y., Sept. 27, 1905, Lieut. John Wornack Wright, 5th U.S. Inf., and Miss Helen Elizabeth Hyde.

DIED.

BALDRIDGE.—At his home at "The Devon Inn," Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 16, 1905, Chaplain B. L. Baldrige, U.S.A., retired.

ELCHINGER.—At Fort Egbert, Alaska, Aug. 26, 1905, Paul Elchinger, C.S. U.S.A., aged 47 years.

GODFREY.—At Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 23, 1905, Capt. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Med. Dept., U.S.A., son of Col. E. S. Godfrey, 9th U.S. Cav.

PALMER.—At Carlinville, Ill., Sept. 20, 1905, Mrs. Ellen

Pabst Blue Ribbon

The Beer of Quality



By acknowledgment of experts and laymen the standard brew of America

Robertson Palmer, wife of the late Hon. John Mayo Palmer, and mother of Capt. John McA. Palmer, 15th U.S. Inf., and Capt. Robertson Palmer, 8th U.S. Vol.

SELFRIDGE.—At Pomfret, Conn., on Sept. 24, 1905, Ellen Shepley Selfridge, wife of Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, U.S.N., and daughter of the late Hon. George F. Shepley.

SIMONDS.—At Fayette, Iowa, Sept. 22, 1905, of paralysis, Mrs. Ellen A. Simonds, mother of Lieut. George S. Simonds, 22d Inf., U.S.A.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Sept. 23, 1905.

The anticipated twenty days' practice march has been postponed until October on account of the heavy rains throughout the State. Co. M, in command of Lieut. William A. Carlton and Homer E. Lewis, has returned after a six weeks' station at Fort Omaha.

Mrs. William E. Welsh and daughter, Meno, have gone to Cheyenne and Denver to visit relatives.

A baby boy was born Sunday morning, Sept. 17, to the wife of Lieut. B. R. Wade, 30th Inf.

Capt. Frank A. Wilcox and Charles W. Castle and Lieut. James M. Little entertained at dinner Saturday evening at the Omaha Field Club for Miss Lowe and Miss Patia Havens, of St. Louis. Those there were: Captain Castle, Miss Lowe, Captain Wilcox, Miss Havens, Lieutenant Little, Miss Castle, of Quincy, Ill.; Lieutenant Sharon and Mrs. Pauline Murphy.

Miss Lowe and Miss Havens have returned to St. Louis after a summer spent in this garrison as the guests of Mrs. W. W. Lowe. Misses Russell and Helen Cecil have resumed their studies at Brownell Hall, Omaha. Mrs. E. R. Stone has gone to the lakes in Minnesota for a short visit to her parents.

During the past week the post has been enlivened by a brief visit from the former colonel of the 30th Infantry, Brig. Gen. J. J. O'Connell, retired, who, with his wife and daughter, is en route to spend the winter in Washington. General O'Connell and family were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Isaac Irwin and Major and Mrs. Johnson, and were warmly welcomed by the entire command at Fort Crook.

On the evening of their arrival a dinner was given in their honor by Miss Plummer. The table decorations were blue and white, the Infantry colors. Twelve covers were laid, and the former colonel of the 30th and the present commander of the regiment, Colonel Pratt, vied with each other in compliments to the excellence of official and social standards maintained by the garrison.

On the evening of Sept. 23 a brilliant reception to their former colonel was given by the regiment, who congratulated Gen. and Mrs. O'Connell cordially on their complete restoration to health. Champagne punch and an elaborate supper were served, and dancing continued into the small hours.

FORT DOUGLAS.

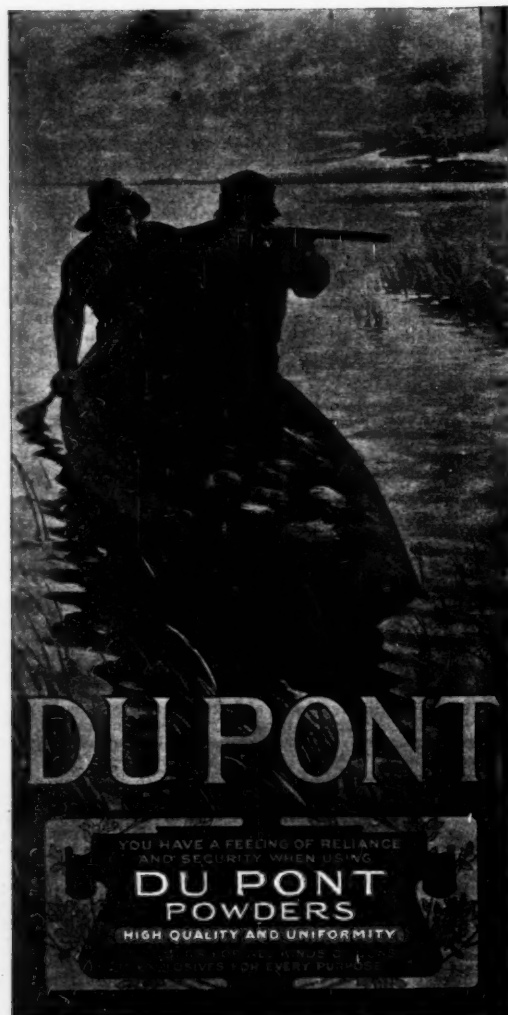
Fort Douglas, Utah, Sept. 21, 1905.

Mrs. Pardee, wife of Capt. William J. Pardee, 12th Inf., which is now stationed in the Philippines, arrived in Salt Lake City Sept. 17, and was the guest for two days of Capt. and Mrs. Frank D. Ely at the post. Mrs. Pardee and her little daughter came from Manila alone, but her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcoxson, of Boston, met her at San Francisco, and are accompanying her to their home for a visit. She will remain in Boston for some months. An informal hop was given for Mrs. Pardee at the post hall Monday evening, only the garrison people and a few of her more intimate town friends being present. Preceding the dance Capt. and Mrs. Ely gave a dinner in her honor, at which nearly all the officers and ladies of the garrison were present. Mrs. Pardee left, accompanied by her father and mother, Tuesday afternoon.

Capt. John F. Madden entertained a party of men at a dinner last Wednesday evening in honor of his guest, Dr. Maximilian Lund, of New York. The others present were Capt. John E. Woodward, George H. Jamerson, Frank D. Ely and Briant H. Wells, all of the 29th. The affair was given at the bachelor's quarters and was a most elaborate one. Mrs. John E. Woodward was the hostess on the 20th at a luncheon at the Country Club. The long table was decorated with quantities of bright red dahlias. The guests were Mrs. George H. Jamerson, Mrs. E. E. Haskell, Mrs. Frank D. Ely, Mrs. A. G. Goodwyn, Miss Flora Rice, Miss Katherine Judge, Mrs. A. V. Callaghan and Miss Dorothy Kinney. Little (one) Easton entertained about a score of her little friends at a birthday party, Sept. 20, at the Easton quarters at Fort Douglas. The children were entertained on the broad lawn before the officers' circle, and a supper was spread here on low tables suitable for the little guests. Mrs. S. D. Sturgis entertained at a luncheon Tuesday, Sept. 19, for Mrs. William F. Pardee and Mr. and Mrs. Wilcoxson.

Lieut. A. B. Sloan is home from Fort Duchesne to make ready for removal there. He and Mrs. Sloan will leave for that post early in October. Miss Flora Rice, who has been the guest all summer of Lieut. and Mrs. E. E. Haskell, will be the guest for a fortnight of Mrs. George H. Jamerson, and later will leave for her home in Michigan. Mrs. Crane, mother of Mrs. A. B. Sloan, leaves the last of the month for the East. Miss Lillian Woodward spent the past week at the post as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Sturgis. Miss Evelyn Thomas, who has been a guest of Mrs. H. R. Perry for the past few weeks, is back at her home.

Lieut. R. E. Beebe was one of the ushers at the Sher-



The above is a small reproduction in black and white of the DuPont calendar for 1906, which will be ready in December. The full size is 15x29 1/2 inches, and it is lithographed in fourteen colors. The DuPont calendars are very familiar to many of our readers, and it is evident from the illustration that next year's offering will be up to the usual standard. For information how to secure this calendar see the DuPont advertisement on front cover of this issue.

ROASTS

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JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agts, New York.

man-Gibson wedding, which was one of the most brilliant affairs of the autumn, on Wednesday, Sept. 20. Mrs. George F. Downey, wife of Major Downey, Pay Dept., who has been transferred to the Pacific coast, is in the city with her two sons for a short stay with Major and Mrs. George M. Downey on her way to join Major Downey at the Presidio. Mrs. E. E. Haskell leaves Sept. 25 for Fort Bliss to join Lieutenant Haskell. Mrs. Henry La Motte and son, Exton, are home from a visit of some two months with Lieutenant La Motte in Vancouver Barracks. Capt. William E. Cole has returned to Fort Buchanan, Fla., after a visit with relatives here. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank T. Hines, of Jackson Barracks, La., are here visiting their parents. Lieut. Edwin O. Saunders is taking an examination at the post for promotion.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Sept. 25, 1905.

Col. P. H. Ray, 4th Inf., made an inspection of the rifle range on the Licking river on Tuesday. The rifle range has been a vexed question for a long time at this post. So far nothing definite is given out.

The prisoners at this post, general and garrison, were transferred from the old guard house to the new on Tuesday. The new guard house, which is modern in all respects, will accommodate about one hundred prisoners. Owing to disagreement with the manager of the regimental tailor shop, five tailors quit work on Tuesday and opened up separate shops outside the reservation. Before the coming of the 4th Infantry there were company tailors in the post. These were consolidated into one large shop a short time ago, and a Mr. Hindeman, who came with the 4th from San Francisco, was selected as manager, the other tailors agreeing to work for him. The amount to be received was the cause of disagreement.

Lieut. E. J. Moran, 27th Inf., now on leave, was a guest in the post on Tuesday. He was formerly post quartermaster here.

Col. P. H. Ray has made application for permission to take the two battalions of the 4th Infantry on a practice march to the rifle range, opposite Visalia, Ky. One battalion will be taken at a time, and remain fifteen days in camp. While in camp the soldiers will engage in field maneuvers. There will be no target practice, as the regiment had its practice for this year while in the Philippines.

The 4th Infantry ball team turned tables on the big police team of Cincinnati on Wednesday afternoon in a game on the Fort Thomas diamond. The soldiers put up an errorless game in the field and hit safely whenever needed at the bat. Armstrong, who did the twirling for the soldiers, was invincible, only three hits being made off his delivery in nine innings. He also struck out ten men. The score was 9 to 2. The police won the first game in eleven innings by a score of 9 to 8.

A post exchange will be organized here and Lieut. S. B. McIntyre will be the exchange officer. A committee of Captains Wolf and Jarvis and Lieutenant McIntyre met on Thursday for the purpose of estimating the cost of fixtures, number of employees, amount of assessment on each company, and system of credit and the amount of stock to be carried.

Authority was received at post headquarters on Friday morning to lease the building occupied by the detach-

ment of the 4th Infantry at West Lawn Cemetery at Canton, Ohio. The quarters will be leased until April 1. Lieut. Stanley Symmes Ross, Coast Art., who has spent a leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Ross, of Fort Thomas avenue, sailed on Saturday, Sept. 23, for duty at Panama. Mrs. Ross, his mother, is ill at her home here. Word notifying Lieutenant Ross of her condition failed to reach that officer before he had sailed for Panama, which would have influenced his going. Lieut. W. G. Ball, 2d Inf., formerly of the 3d when that regiment was here, was a guest in the post on Sunday. Col. J. L. Chamberlain, I.G. Dept., was a guest of Col. P. H. Ray on Saturday.

FORT LAWTON.

Fort Lawton, Wash., Sept. 15, 1905.

This beautiful post is located on Magnolia Bluff, overlooking Puget Sound, and is six miles from the business center of Seattle. The Seattle Electric Railway has recently extended its line to the post. An electric wire system is now being established.

Captains Root and Phillips and Lieutenants Lee and Reed, all of the 10th Infantry, have returned from general court-martial duty at Vancouver Barracks. Lieutenant McFeely, 10th Inf., is absent on a visit to the Presidio of San Francisco.

The post was well represented at the reception and ball given on Sept. 5 to the officers of the German cruiser Falke. Col. and Mrs. C. H. Noble and their guests, the Misses Jameson, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Major H. E. Moon and Miss Moon, Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Dean, Lieutenants Breckinridge, Eastman, Black, Catts and White were among those present. The entertainment given in the equipment building at the Puget Sound yard, was a delightful affair.

The 10th Infantry band has returned from the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, where it had been ordered for a month's tour of duty.

Col. and Mrs. Noble were among the guests at the dinner given by the officers of the German naval ship Falke at the Stockade Hotel, Alki Point, on the evening of Sept. 8.

Dr. Alden Carpenter, dental surgeon, stationed at Vancouver Barracks, stopped at the post on the 9th on his way to a visit to Fort Liscum, Alaska. Lieut. F. P. Black, 10th Inf., has gone to Issaquah, Wash., in connection with his work on the Seattle sheet of the progressive military map. Lieut. Paul Hurst, 3d Inf., on a short leave from Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska, visited the post on the 13th.

The Misses Jameson were the guests of Mr. Henry, of Seattle, at the Golf Club, Sept. 14. Capt. B. M. Pursell, 10th Inf., gave a luncheon Sept. 16 to all the officers of the post. Capt. Perry L. Miles, 14th Inf., is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Phillips. Capt. and Mrs. Dean entertained a few guests at bridge Saturday evening in honor of Captain Mills.

Our post baseball team is at present meeting with great success in its contests with the amateur city teams.

Since the completion of the street car line quite a number of visitors are to be seen at the post every day, and on Sundays the crowds are immense.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Bremerton, Wash., Sept. 16, 1905.

Capt. and Mrs. Burwell and Miss Burwell arrived at the yard Sept. 10, and are occupying the commandant's quarters.

The Pacific Fleet, composed of Rear Admiral Goodrich's flagship Chicago, the Marblehead, destroyers Perry and Paul Jones, and the collier Saturn, are expected at this yard from Port Angeles about Sept. 23, and will be here several weeks. An ice machine is to be installed on the Chicago, and considerable work done on her in the engine department.

Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, arrived at the yard Sept. 16, and is making a thorough inspection. He freely expressed himself as greatly pleased with the yard and its natural advantages.

United States Senators Piles and Ankeny made an inspection of the yard Sept. 13 and gathered all information possible to better fit them in looking after its interests. They were then shown about the departments by Commandant Burwell, and were the guests at luncheon of the Commandant and Mrs. Burwell.

The transport Solace arrived at the yard Sept. 16 from Mare Island with a draft of 105 men for the gunboat Concord and stores for that ship and the U.S.R.S. Philadelphia. She will return to Mare Island the first of the week, taking a draft of fifteen apprentice seamen to the training ship Pensacola.

Dr. Bradford Burwell, son of Captain Burwell, arrived at the yard on Sept. 13 from San Francisco, and may locate in Seattle. William Burwell, Jr., is now attending Cornell University.

Comdr. and Mrs. Potts entertained on Wednesday evening, Sept. 13, in honor of Mrs. Burwell.

Lieut. J. P. Morton entertained on board the Boston on Monday evening, Sept. 11, for Comdr. and Mrs. Cottman, Miss Connelly, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Paymr. H. de

GIANT STRIDES

All Records Again Broken

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Capt. and Mrs. Cottman, Major and Mrs. Long, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Beuret, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Miss Connelly and Mrs. Wilson Eyre are in camp on the magazine site and are enjoying the hunting and fishing. Civil Engr. and Mrs. Lewerenz entertained at dinner on Sept. 9 for Comdr. and Mrs. Niles.

Mr. and Mrs. Forbes entertained at luncheon on Sept. 13 for Lieut. and Mrs. O. G. Murlin and Miss Reilly.

Senators Piles and Ankeny were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Burwell at luncheon on Wednesday.

Major and Mrs. Long entertained at dinner on Sept. 13 for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Barclay and Comdr. and Mrs. Cottman.

Paymr. H. de F. Mel, who has been the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Cottman, left the yard on Sept. 13 for Mare Island, where he will report for duty on board the Independence.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Sept. 21, 1905.

The trial of Capt. A. P. Berry, 29th Inf., on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, was resumed again on Tuesday before a court-martial, of which Col. Edward Z. Steever is president, and Capt. J. J. Bradley, 14th Inf., judge advocate. The other members are: Majors A. B. Dyer and Clarence Deems, Art. Corps; Captains E. A. Root, 10th Inf.; E. B. Winans, 4th Cav.; S. McP. Rutherford, 4th Cav.; G. LeR. Irwin, Art. Corps; D. L. Tate, 3d Cav.; J. T. Dean, 10th Inf.; W. A. Phillips, 10th Inf.; F. W. Sladen, 14th Inf., and E. M. Blake, Art. Corps. The delay in the trial was occasioned by many of the most important witnesses having left on the transport Sheridan for Manila before the trial was called. The witnesses who will now appear before the court are: Mr. Berry, Capt. Thomas Peabody, Chief Officer of the Sheridan John A. Ansell, Q.M. Clk. H. B. Strauss, Chief Steward Hannigan, Commissary Clk. Max Weinberger, and Freight Clk. J. Allen, of the Presidio; also J. Bachman, Captain Berry's former valet.

On Tuesday the airship, "City of Portland," made the trip from the fair grounds to Vancouver Barracks in forty minutes, landing on the parade ground amid a large gathering of the garrison people.

The German cruiser Falke arrived in Portland waters on Tuesday. The local Deutcher Tag of Portland has already arranged for the entertainment of her officers and men during their stay at that city.

Mr. T. D. Wilcox, of Portland, gave a luncheon Monday at the Arlington Club, in honor of Brig. Gen. Alex. Mackenzie, who had completed his inspection of the Columbia River and had returned to Portland en route for San Francisco and the East. Mr. Wilcox's other guests were U.S. Engr. S. H. Roessler, Captain Fries, Mr. Ogden, Asst. Engr. and Mr. W. D. Fenton, Mr. W. W. Cotton, Mr. A. B. Ayers, Mr. Frank Watson, and Mr. W. W. Ladd.

Rear Admiral Washington L. Capps was one of the visitors at the Lewis and Clark fair this week; he was on his way from Seattle to San Francisco. Capt. George L. Goodale, who for the past four years has been con-

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structing quartermaster, in charge of the work at the forts at the mouth of the Columbia River, left Monday for Boston, Mass., where he will be stationed. Mrs. A. B. Dyer, Mrs. A. B. Johnson and Mrs. Foote, sister of Mrs. Henry G. Leaward, returned this week from their trip to the Yellowstone Park.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.
 - (a) The Department of the East—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.
 - (b) The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga. Major General Wade in temporary command.
2. The Northern Division—Major Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.
 - (a) The Department of the Lakes—Col. W. T. Dugan, 1st U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., ordered to command.
 - (b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.
 - (c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
3. The Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.
 - (a) The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.
 - (b) The Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey, U.S.A.
4. The Pacific Division—Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
 - (a) The Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
 - (b) The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
5. The Philippine Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.
 - (a) The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.
 - (b) The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters, Iloilo, P.I.
 - (c) The Department of Mindanao. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., in temporary command.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies E, F, G and H, Washington Barracks, D.C.; A and B, Manila, P.I.; C and D, San Francisco, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Washington Barracks, D.C.; B, Presidio, Cal.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C., A, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Omaha, Neb.; E, Fort Wood, N.Y.; F, I, L, in Philippines; K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; F and H, Benicia Barracks, Cal. Co. F will leave for Manila Oct. 5 and relieve Co. E, which will take station at Benicia Barracks, Cal.

CAVALRY.

- 1st Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
- 2d Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Jan. 15, 1906.
- 3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; C, D and F, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho. The 3d Cavalry, except Troops B and M, will sail from San Francisco for Manila Dec. 5, 1905.
- 4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Manila, P.I.; I, L and M, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.; K, Yosemite National Park, Cal. Troops L and M will sail for Manila Nov. 6, and Troop K, Dec. 5.
- 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B and C, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F and M, Fort Duchesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; D, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, G and I, Fort Apache, Ariz.
- 6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S.D.; L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.
- 7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 9th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

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- 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
- 11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.
- 12th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
- 13th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas. I, K, L, M, at Fort Sill, Okla.
- 14th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will leave Manila for the United States Oct. 15, 1905.
- 15th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.

- | Battery and Station. | Battery and Station. |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 17th. Vancouver Barracks, Wash. |
| 2d. Ft. Sill, Okla. | 18th. Vancouver Barracks, Wash. |
| 3d. Ft. Myer, Va. | 19th. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 4th. Ft. Myer, Va. | 20th. Ft. Sill, Okla. |
| 5th. Manila, P.I. | 21st. Ft. Sill, Okla. |
| 6th. Ft. Riley, Kas. | 22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah. |
| 7th. Ft. Riley, Kas. | 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. |
| 8th. Ft. Sill, Okla. | 24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 9th. Presidio, San Francisco. | 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. | 26th. Manila, P.I. |
| 11th. Ft. Adams, R.I. | 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. |
| 12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah. | 28th. Manila, P.I. |
| 13th. Ft. Sill, Okla. | 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 14th. Ft. Sill, Okla. | 30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. |
| 15th. Ft. Sill, Okla. | |
| 16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. | |

COAST ARTILLERY.

- | Company and Station. | Company and Station. |
|---|---|
| 1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla. | 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. |
| 2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y. | 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 64th. Ft. Miley, Cal. |
| 4th. Jackson Bks., La. | 65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 5th. Ft. Screven, Ga. | 66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. |
| 8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. | 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 11th. Key West Bks., Fla. | 72d. Ft. Greble, R.I. |
| 12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y. | 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 74th. Ft. Williams, Me. |
| 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga. | 75th. Ft. Greble, Me. |
| 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass. |
| 17th. Ft. Washington, Md. | 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. | 79th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. | 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. |
| 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y. |
| 21st. Ft. McHenry, Md. | 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass. |
| 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 24th. Ft. Miley, Cal. | 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 25th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. | 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. |
| 26th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I. |
| 28th. Fort Rosecrans, Cal. | 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 90th. Ft. McKinley, Me. |
| 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. | 91st. Jackson Bks., La. |
| 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. | 92d. Fort Flagler, Wash. |
| 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. | 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. |
| 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. | 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. | 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. |
| 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass. |
| 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. |
| 39th. Ft. McHenry, Md. | 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. |
| 40th. Ft. Howard, Md. | 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C. |
| 42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. | 103d. Ft. Howard, Md. |
| 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. | 104th. Ft. Washington, Md. |
| 44th. Ft. Washington, Md. | 105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. | 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. | 107th. Ft. Greble, Me. |
| 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. | 108th. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. | 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I. |
| 49th. Ft. Williams, Me. | 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla. |
| 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. | 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del. |
| 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. | 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. |
| 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y. | 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. |
| 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. | 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga. |
| 56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 117th. Ft. Fremont, S.C. |
| 57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 58th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Monroe, Va. | 119th. Ft. Mott, N.J. |
| 59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston, Mass. | 120th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Strong, Mass. |
| 60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio, Cal. | 121st. Key West Bks., Fla. |
| 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. | 122d. Key West, Fla. |

U.S. ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT, 2d Lieut. A. A. Maybach, commanding. Attached to School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX, Capt. F. C. Mauldin, A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.
COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD, Capt. Lloyd England, commanding. Address Fort Rodman, Mass., until about Oct. 1.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD, Capt. George T. Patterson, commanding. Fort Totten, N.Y.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y. Will sail for Manila, Jan. 5, 1906.

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- 2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.
- 3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska; D, Fort Davis, Alaska; E and F, Fort Liscum, Alaska; G and H, Fort Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; L and M, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.
- 4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; A, Fort Mason, Cal.; B, C and D, Alcatraz Island, Cal.
- 5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.
- 6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
- 7th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Nov. 15, 1905.
- 8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; A, B, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; C and D, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; I, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N.Y. Will sail for Manila Jan. 31, 1906.
- 9th Inf.—Co. B, Pekin, China. Balance of regiment Manila, P.I. Co. B will be relieved in China in November, 1905, and proceed to Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa. for station.
- 10th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Fort Wright, Wash.; I and K, Portland, Ore.; L and M, Honolulu, H.I.
- 11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
- 12th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Feb. 15, 1906.
- 13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E and F, Fort McDowell, Cal.; I and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Companies G, H, K and L, Alcatraz Island, Cal. The regiment will sail from San Francisco for Manila on Oct. 5, 1905.
- 14th Inf.—Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
- 15th Inf.—Entire regiment Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Will sail for Manila Nov. 6, 1905.
- 16th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
- 17th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort McPherson, Ga.
- 18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
- 19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 20th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Feb. 15, 1906.
- 21st Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 22d Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Dec. 15, 1905.
- 23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, N.Y.; I, Fort Ontario, N. Y.
- 24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.
- 25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Oklahoma.
- 26th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; A, C and D, Fort McIntosh, Texas; K, L and M, Fort Brown, Texas; B and I, Fort Ringgold, Texas.
- 27th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.
- 28th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Fort Snelling, Minn., and L and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota.
- 29th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H and L, at Fort Douglas, Utah; Companies A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Texas; Company I, Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Companies K and M, at Fort DuChesne, Utah.
- 30th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

Philippine Scouts.—Companies 1 to 50 on duty in Philippines. Address Manila, P.I.

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BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps Bands—1st, Fort Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Fort Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Fort Worden, Wash.; 7th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Fort Banks, Mass.

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GRENADENES AND GRENADIERS.

Writing of grenades and grenadiers in the Scientific American, Lieut. Col. C. Field, Royal Marine Light Infantry, says that in the war between Japan and Russia hand grenades, which have been practically out of date for a century, have been employed by both sides so extensively that it seems possible that their use and manipulation may enter into the general curriculum of the soldiers training in England's and other modern European armies. Time was when these deadly little missiles were carried by a number of the biggest and strongest soldiers in every infantry regiment, and for many years after they had fallen into disuse the grenadier company, composed of such men and wearing a distinctive uniform, formed the right company in every battalion, just as the light infantry company, containing the smallest and smartest scouts and skirmishers in the corps, formed the left one.

Nowadays the only grenadiers are special regiments, such as the British grenadier guards and other similar corps d'élite in the German, Russian, Belgian, and other armies on the Continent.

The precise date that these weapons were first invented seems uncertain, but it appears that they were made in large quantities at Arles in 1536. They were used at the siege of Douen in 1562. Then, as now, they were specially intended to be used in trenches, at barricades, and at close quarters in narrow streets and passages. Nor was their use confined to the land service, as in December, 1652, we find the ordinance officials of the navy asking for "five thousand hand grenades at 2s. 6d. each."

The French were the first to establish regular grenadiers, in the year 1667. In 1670 a grenadier company was commanded by M. de Rior, who thus enjoys the honor of being the first grenadier officer on record. In the same year thirty of the most senior regiments in the French service were also provided with grenadier companies. Eight years later England followed suit. Then, and for many years after, grenadiers carried, besides their bag of grenades, axes, firelocks, dagger bayonets and swords.

Toward the end of the eighteenth century it became the custom to form grenadier and light infantry battalions provisionally from companies of the different regiments employed together on an expedition or campaign.

As for the grenade itself, Colonel Field believes the fighting in the Far East has shown it to be, with modern high explosives, a most formidable and destructive weapon, and it is possible that we may yet see a revival of the grenadier companies that gained such renown by their prowess in bygone times.

The Arctic regions have not usually been considered in the light of a health resort, but Dr. Sohon, of Washington, D.C., proposes to take a party of consumptives there in search of health. Catarrhal conditions do not exist in the Arctic, the doctor tells us, and septic bacteria are not native. In summer the atmosphere is dustless and sterile; there is an entire freedom from danger of colds and other

ills from which the consumptives suffer, and the never-setting sun gives just such a forcing of vitality as they need. During most of the long day the temperature is above the freezing point, and rises into the forties and fifties after the snow melts in the spring and the rocks are sun-warmed. From Sidney, Nova Scotia, the northern limit of railroad connection, the distance to the arctic circle is not greater than that between Boston and Key West.

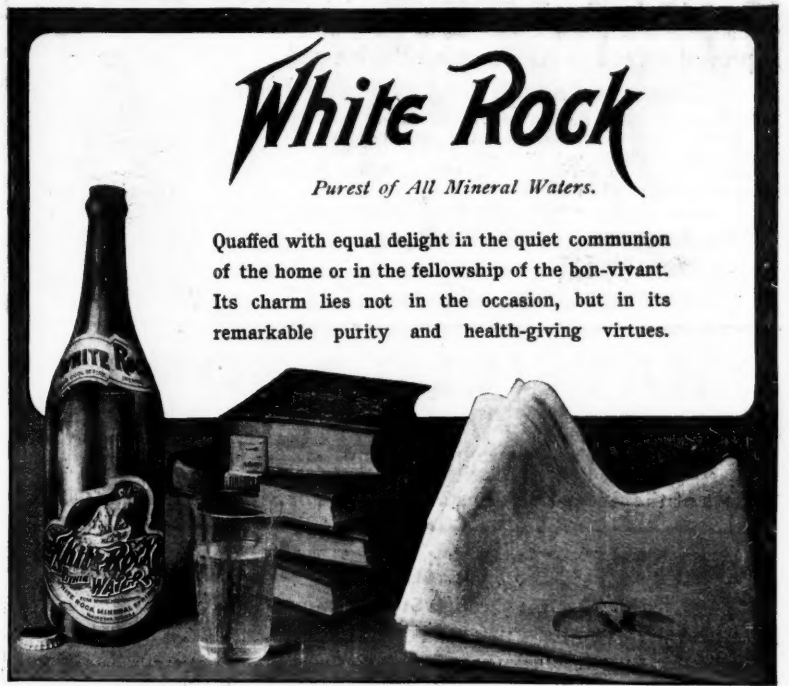
ITALIAN VIEW OF OUR NAVY.

The admiration roused abroad by Mr. Roosevelt's policy in the proposed increase of the American Navy is well represented in an article by Di Palma Federico in Nuova Antologia (Rome), which the Literary Digest translates. He echoes the President's views on the powerful navy as an actually productive element in national prosperity; he sees in the American fleet of the future an offensive as well as defensive weapon, and while he thinks that the naval program is the most significant achievement of the Roosevelt administration, he sounds a note of warning, to the effect that ships without men are useless and that the United States must next proceed to train and educate sailors to man her magnificent fighting machines of the future. He says:

"I am speaking from my own point of view as a naval specialist: but every writer or statesman of whatever nation, in considering the vast dimensions of the program laid out by Mr. Roosevelt's Government, must acknowledge that the political act of greatest importance which the present President of the United States has carried out, and which concerns other nations also, is the extraordinary and rapid development which he is bringing about in the Navy of North America. This matter has roused the attention of all the naval Powers of Europe, and has alarmed certain nations especially. Is not this fact a positive proof of the importance of the measures taken by Mr. Roosevelt and Congress?"

Mr. Federico proceeds to show the wisdom of Mr. Roosevelt's act, which proves that Americans have learned that the only way to maintain the economic and financial greatness of a State is to possess a large and efficient navy. A large navy is an expensive, but not an extravagant, appendage to the government. It is, in fact, an element of production which guarantees the permanence of existing wealth and contributes to its increase by making the flag of the nation feared and respected abroad. "It renders practicable intercourse of every kind between the home country and foreign lands; it thus becomes a promoter of fraternity and peace between nations; it is a most potent agent of civilization as well as an efficient and reliable safeguard of national interests and international rights." Nor is it sufficient to have merely a defensive way. To quote further:

"The twelve vast ironclads, of 16,000 tons displacement, all the new ships of the line, constituting a homogeneous fleet of immense power, capable of meeting in battle and receiving the fire of the most powerful European squadrons, impress us with the fact that the American fleet is intended to do something more than guard



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the coasts of the continent from the occasional attack, more or less problematical, of some European fleet; the whole program of the new naval construction is an elaborate preparation for offensive war by sea."

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Wilkinson & Fisher, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents. Granted Sept. 12: Cleaning rod for firearms, Victor Martinetto; means for cooling gun barrels, Hermann Lehmann; sighting apparatus for guns, Chas. P. E. Schneider; recoil pad for guns, Arthur T. Duncan; sight for rifles and other small arms, Leonard G. P. Thring; saloon magazine rifle, Franz Linner. Granted Sept. 19: submarine torpedoboot, John J. Harpain, U.S.N.; means for escape from sunken submarine and similar boats, Frank T. Cable and Lawrence Y. Spear; battleship, Placid Cote; automatic firearm, Adolf O. von Auged; single trigger gun

lock, Albert D. Houlcroft; machine gun, Joseph Boeger; apparatus for loading ordnance, Charles P. E. Schneider; automatic arms, Louis Hellfritsch; explosive, Everard Steele; nitroglycerin explosive, Max Bielefeldt.

He had been a member of the band during an enlistment in an Infantry regiment, but was not a first-class horseman, and had for that reason made a bad break during attendance on the funeral services of a general officer, and the reprimand he received from an Irish sergeant ended with this advice: "Yez jist kape wan eye on the bugler, wan on the drum major, an' the rist on the adjutant an' thin yez can't go wrong."

The recent solar eclipse was viewed and photographed by Messrs. Percival Spencer and Frank Hedges Butler from a balloon at a height varying between 4,500 and 6,000 feet. An elevation of 10,500 feet was gained during the balloon voyage, which extended for 160 miles from England across the channel into France. This journey was made in seven and a half hours.

Randall Blackshaw has prepared for the October Century a full account of "The New Naval Academy," illustrated with pictures by Birch Zurdette Long, based on the drawings and plans of the architect, Ernest Flagg. The chapel, in which the remains of John Paul Jones will be placed, is one of the principal features illustrated.

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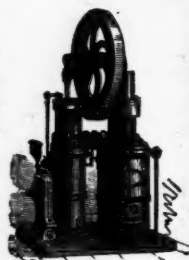
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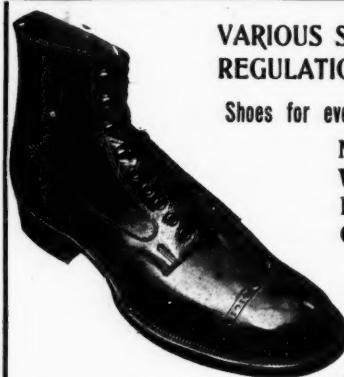
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